

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for government agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. Results from a variety of public opinion polls examining attitudes toward particular social problems are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country, communities, and public schools; violence in schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court; and attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Ratings of various measures of police performance and police behavior are presented as well.

Attitudes regarding the causes of crime, the level of spending on crime reduction and the drug problem, perceived safety, fear of crime, and perceived changes in the crime rate are included. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are self-protective measures taken as a result of concerns about crime, severity of the courts, mandatory life imprisonment after three felony convictions, and rehabilitation and treatment of criminals. Attitudes toward the purpose of prisons and building more prisons are examined. Attitudes toward the treatment of juvenile offenders and attitudes toward the death penalty for murder are provided, including the results of a survey of police officials about the death penalty. Issues involving firearms, e.g., possession, sale, registration, and other gun control measures, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well.

Public attitudes about the legalization of marijuana and concerns about drug addiction and dealing with drug users are included. Tables on the societal response to child abuse are presented. A series of tables presents the results of several surveys of student populations. These include students' attitudes about problems in the community and the availability and harmfulness of drugs and alcohol. Annual surveys of high school seniors examine their attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana. Attitudes of eighth and tenth graders on the harmfulness and availability of drugs also are included. A survey of college freshmen includes items on marijuana

Public opinion research regarding the relationship between crime and the media, particularly the attention given to crime in the media and in the news, violence on television, the impact of crime coverage by television news, broadcast of public executions, and the relationship between violence on television and crime is presented as well. Finally, public attitudes about pornography and the legality of abortion are examined.

When available, survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents—such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation—enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly, many trend tables have been constructed by **Sourcebook** staff and are presented.

Two appendices are included which outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 6 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, and surveys conducted by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., and Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Also included in Appendix 6 is a description of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The GSS is an annual survey of a national probability sample that has been conducted each year since 1972 (with the exception of 1979, 1981, and 1992). Appendix 7 describes a series of surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. The Monitoring the Future Project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. These surveys report on the attitudes of high school seniors and young adults toward drinking and drug use. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 6, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error should always accompany comparisons.

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1981-95

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	May 8-11, 1981	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 5-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 26-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993	Jan. 15-17, 1994	Aug. 15-16, 1994	Jan. 16-18, 1995
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	59%	18%	18%	12%	10%	11%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%
Unemployment	15	61	54	41	29	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22	18	6	15
International problems; foreign affairs	4	2	2	7	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	NA	NA	1	3	8	3	4	2
Crime; violence	5	3	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9	37	52	27
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	3	11	14	11	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)
Moral decline in society; ethics	5	3	4	5	7	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7	8	7	6
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	4	5	4	12	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13	5	3	14
Dissatisfaction with government	2	3	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5	6	5	5
Economy (general)	NA	11	8	4	5	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35	14	17	10
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15	11	5	10
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6	9	9	6
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8	7	5	5
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3	1	1	1
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(a)	3	2	2	2	1
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	4	3	NA	(a)	1	0
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20	29	12
No opinion; don't know	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2	2	2	2

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible; the Source records up to three problems per respondent. Some problems mentioned by less than 2 percent of respondents are not included in the table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, June 23, 1985, pp. 1, 2; Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 298, p. 14; No. 340, p. 43; No. 352, p. 7 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward important issues for the government to address

United States, 1994

Question: "What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?"

Issue	February 1994	December 1994
Crime	36%	26%
Health care	45	25
Welfare	7	13
Federal deficit/budget	8	12
Taxes	6	11
Programs for the poor	8	10
The economy ^a	12	9
Education	6	9
Employment/jobs	14	8
Domestic/social issues	4	6
Foreign policy ^a	4	5
Programs for the elderly	2	4
Drugs	6	4
Immigration	(b)	2
Gun control	3	2
Abortion	3	2
Decline of family values	(b)	2
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	1	2
Environment	1	2
Defense	2	2
Morality/sex on television	2	2
AIDS	(b)	2
Decline of religion	(b)	1
Term limits	(c)	1
Bosnia/Serbia/Yugoslavia	(b)	1
Human/civil/women's rights	1	(b)
Size of government	(c)	(b)
Ethics in government	(b)	(b)
Farmer/farm issues	(b)	(c)
Other	8	8
Not sure	5	10

Note: The issues mentioned are spontaneous, unprompted replies by the respondents. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aNon-specific.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cNot mentioned as specific issue.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Jan. 23, 1995), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important issue facing communities today

By race/ethnicity, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the following issues facing your community today do you feel is the most important?"

Issue	White	Hispanic	African-American	Asian
Education	44%	33%	41%	46%
Drugs	13	27	21	4
Gang violence	5	14	5	10
Crime	13	7	15	15
Child abuse	8	7	3	3
AIDS	8	7	9	8
Health care	6	3	3	1
Care for the elderly	2	1	3	5
Alcoholism	0	1	0	1
Environment	1	0	0	0

Note: These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. as part of the 1994 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews of respondents 18 years of age and older were conducted February through April 1994. The sample included 1,000 Whites, 2,000 Hispanics, 1,000 African-Americans, and 1,000 Asians. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4

Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schoolsBy school status, United States, 1991-94^a

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	1991				1992				1993				1994			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents
Use/abuse of drugs	22%	24%	17%	13%	22%	26%	17%	18%	16%	17%	14%	9%	11%	11%	13%	7%
Lack of discipline	20	20	18	31	17	18	15	19	15	15	15	19	18	18	17	22
Lack of proper financial support	18	15	26	11	22	20	25	25	21	19	24	13	13	12	16	9
Difficulty in getting good teachers	11	11	11	6	5	4	7	5	5	4	7	3	3	4	2	2
Standards/quality of education	10	11	8	15	9	9	8	15	9	9	8	18	8	8	5	11
Overcrowded/large schools	9	8	11	7	9	6	13	16	8	6	11	10	7	5	11	10
Parents' lack of support/interest	7	7	8	10	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	2	3
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy, poor attitudes	5	6	5	(b)	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	5
Integration/segregation/racial discrimination	5	4	5	10	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Low teacher pay	4	5	3	(b)	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fighting/violence/gangs	3	4	4	1	9	9	9	6	13	12	14	17	18	19	16	17
Lack of family structure/problems of home life ^c	3	3	4	8	3	4	2	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5	3	4
Lack of needed teachers	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moral standards, dress code, sex/pregnancy	3	3	1	5	4	6	2	3	3	3	3	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drinking/alcoholism	2	2	3	(b)	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime/vandalism	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	4	3

Note: Some problems mentioned by 3 percent of respondents or less have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^c"Problems of home life" added in 1994.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 55; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 43; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 139; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

Attitudes toward causes of increased violence in public schools

United States, 1994

Question: "As you probably know, there has been an increase in violence in the nation's public schools over the last decade. How important do you consider each of the following as a cause for this increased violence--very important, quite important, not very important, or not at all important?"

Cause	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
Increased use of drugs and alcohol among school-age youth	78%	17%	3%	2%	(a)
Growth of youth gangs	72	19	4	3	2%
Easy availability of weapons (guns, knives)	72	15	6	6	1
A breakdown in the American family (e.g., an increase in one-parent and dysfunctional families)	70	20	7	2	1
Schools do not have the authority to discipline that they once had	65	22	9	3	1
Increased portrayal of violence in the media (especially in movies and on television)	60	20	14	5	1
Inability of school staff to resolve conflicts between students	59	26	11	3	1
Shortages in school personnel	52	26	15	5	2
Trying to deal with troubled or emotionally disturbed students in the regular classroom instead of in special classes or schools	51	27	16	4	2
A school curriculum that is out of touch with the needs of today's students	48	28	17	4	3
Cutbacks in many school support programs	45	27	18	6	4
Increased poverty among parents	44	29	20	6	1
Increased cultural, racial, and ethnic diversity among the public school student population	43	26	22	7	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Attitudes toward effectiveness of measures to reduce violence in public schools

United States, 1994

Question: "How effective do you think each of the following measures would be in reducing violence in the public schools--very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not at all effective?"

Measure	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	Don't know
Stronger penalties for possession of weapons by students	86%	8%	3%	2%	1%
Training school staffs in how to deal with student violence	72	20	5	2	1
More vocational or job-training courses in public schools	67	25	7	1	(a)
Drug and alcohol abuse programs for students	66	23	7	3	1
Values and ethics education for students	60	27	9	3	1
Education designed to reduce racial and ethnic tensions	57	27	10	4	2
Courses offered by the public schools in how to be a good parent	51	28	15	5	1
Conflict education for students	45	35	11	3	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Attitudes toward potential threats to Americans' rights and freedoms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "For each of the following, please indicate how serious a threat it is today to Americans' rights and freedoms."

	Crime			Police over-reaction to crime			Government regulations			Lack of economic opportunity			Military threat from a foreign country		
	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat
National	83%	13%	2%	26%	40%	32%	41%	42%	13%	47%	38%	12%	23%	41%	33%
Sex															
Male	78	16	4	27	37	34	42	40	14	43	39	16	19	36	43
Female	88	10	1	26	42	30	40	43	13	50	38	8	26	45	25
Race															
White	83	14	2	24	41	33	44	41	12	44	41	12	21	42	34
Nonwhite ^a	82	6	5	40	31	28	26	44	19	63	23	10	33	34	27
Black	81	5	6	45	27	27	23	47	15	68	17	10	31	33	28
Age															
18 to 29 years	80	14	5	37	39	24	30	51	17	52	33	15	20	44	34
30 to 49 years	84	13	2	24	41	34	43	44	11	50	40	8	22	42	35
50 to 64 years	88	11	(b)	24	40	35	51	36	11	45	44	8	27	43	28
50 years and older	84	12	1	22	38	36	46	34	13	39	41	13	25	38	31
65 years and older	80	13	1	19	36	37	40	32	16	33	37	18	22	32	35
Education															
College post graduate	79	19	2	12	43	44	36	45	18	49	37	14	8	47	45
College graduate	79	18	2	15	42	42	39	44	16	45	38	16	12	42	45
Some college	80	15	3	25	43	30	44	43	11	46	44	8	21	39	37
No college	86	10	3	32	37	28	42	41	12	48	36	12	27	42	27
Income															
\$50,000 and over	85	13	2	19	41	39	47	39	13	46	41	13	15	46	39
\$30,000 to \$49,999	81	17	2	22	43	34	46	40	13	45	44	9	19	42	38
\$20,000 to \$29,999	83	10	6	32	41	26	35	51	13	49	38	11	26	44	29
Under \$20,000	85	13	1	37	35	26	39	45	13	52	34	13	32	39	28
Region															
East	83	14	1	32	38	28	37	41	18	52	35	10	25	37	33
Midwest	84	14	2	23	40	35	41	46	12	44	40	15	21	43	35
South	83	10	4	26	40	31	39	45	9	46	39	9	24	41	30
West	82	15	2	24	40	35	50	33	14	45	40	13	20	42	37
Politics															
Republican	80	16	3	21	40	37	48	40	8	36	45	15	19	39	39
Democrat	83	13	3	33	36	30	32	47	16	53	36	9	26	38	32
Independent	85	11	2	26	41	30	43	39	15	51	35	11	23	45	30

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-95

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little."

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984 ^a	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	64%	66%	57%	61%	59%	52%	56%	56%	53%	54%	57%
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68	64	64
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42	44
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37	35	43
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34	40
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18	21
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29	30
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26	21
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	NA	25	24	21	NA	NA
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26	26
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54	58
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	20
Presidency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72	43	38	45

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 37; and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 31, 1994, p. 2; May 5, 1995, p. 2 (Los Angeles: The Gallup Organization). Reprinted by permission.

^aThe NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc.

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1973-95

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting "a great deal of confidence")

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
The military	40%	33%	24%	23%	27%	29%	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%	32%	43%	47%	50%	57%	39%	43%
Medicine	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22	23	26
The White House	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23	18	13
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21	25	23	25	27
The U.S. Supreme Court	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32	23	30	26	31	32
Congress	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12	8	10	
Television news	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23	20	16
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State governments	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Local governments	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major companies	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16	19	21
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18	14	13	15	13	11
Law firms	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11	8	9
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	12	9
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	15	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13	15	13

Note: Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Mar. 6, 1995), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the criminal justice system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the criminal justice system?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	19%	37%	37%	5%
Sex				
Male	21	35	39	4
Female	18	39	36	5
Race				
White	20	37	38	4
Nonwhite ^b	17	40	35	7
Black	14	40	37	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	23	37	35	5
30 to 49 years	18	41	36	5
50 to 64 years	14	37	43	5
50 years and older	18	33	42	4
65 years and older	23	30	40	1
Education				
College post graduate	26	46	25	2
College graduate	22	46	29	3
Some college	17	42	37	3
No college	20	35	36	5
Income				
\$50,000 and over	14	46	37	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	19	35	41	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	31	37	7
Under \$20,000	22	35	36	5
Community				
Urban area	23	36	35	4
Suburban area	17	40	36	6
Rural area	18	33	44	3
Region				
East	25	35	34	6
Midwest	19	40	37	3
South	16	35	41	6
West	20	40	37	2
Politics				
Republican	19	35	40	5
Democrat	22	41	33	3
Independent	18	36	39	6

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Reported confidence in the police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the police?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	58%	30%	10%	1%
Sex				
Male	57	28	12	2
Female	58	31	9	1
Race				
White	63	28	8	1
Nonwhite ^b	30	40	26	3
Black	26	37	32	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	50	32	16	2
30 to 49 years	58	32	9	1
50 to 64 years	57	31	10	2
50 years and older	62	26	9	2
65 years and older	69	20	7	2
Education				
College post graduate	61	33	5	1
College graduate	64	29	5	1
Some college	56	34	9	1
No college	56	28	14	1
Income				
\$50,000 and over	63	32	4	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	34	9	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	26	16	0
Under \$20,000	52	28	16	3
Community				
Urban area	56	30	12	1
Suburban area	62	29	7	2
Rural area	56	30	12	1
Region				
East	60	27	11	2
Midwest	60	28	11	1
South	50	35	12	2
West	64	28	7	1
Politics				
Republican	62	29	7	1
Democrat	57	30	11	2
Independent	54	30	14	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	44%	39%	14%	1%
Sex				
Male	48	34	16	1
Female	41	42	12	1
Race				
White	45	38	14	1
Nonwhite ^b	36	44	14	1
Black	30	49	13	2
Age				
18 to 29 years	40	41	16	2
30 to 49 years	49	38	10	1
50 to 64 years	42	43	14	0
50 years and older	41	37	17	1
65 years and older	40	31	19	2
Education				
College post graduate	59	34	5	0
College graduate	56	35	7	(c)
Some college	48	39	10	1
No college	35	40	20	1
Income				
\$50,000 and over	54	36	8	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	46	40	12	(c)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	39	43	12	2
Under \$20,000	38	35	22	1
Community				
Urban area	43	38	15	1
Suburban area	47	40	10	1
Rural area	42	37	19	1
Region				
East	52	34	10	2
Midwest	44	37	14	1
South	38	42	17	1
West	44	40	13	(c)
Politics				
Republican	45	36	16	1
Democrat	47	41	9	1
Independent	41	39	17	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes black respondents.^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-94

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	1978			1980			1982			1983			1984			1986		
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
National	28%	53%	15%	25%	50%	20%	31%	53%	12%	27%	55%	14%	33%	51%	12%	30%	52%	14%
Sex																		
Male	32	50	16	27	49	21	32	53	13	31	50	16	40	44	15	36	47	15
Female	25	55	14	23	51	18	30	53	12	24	58	12	29	56	11	25	56	14
Race																		
White	28	52	15	24	50	20	30	54	12	27	55	14	35	50	13	31	53	13
Black/other	25	58	12	29	47	16	31	49	13	26	53	15	25	54	11	24	49	19
Age																		
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	34	57	2	43	47	9	38	49	11	29	52	19	47	42	10
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	30	52	15	33	53	12	33	55	10	45	42	11	38	48	10
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	24	53	20	28	56	14	24	60	15	30	56	12	30	55	14
50 years and older	26	49	16	22	46	22	31	52	12	26	51	16	30	51	13	24	52	17
Education																		
College	37	52	10	28	55	16	36	53	10	34	53	12	40	50	8	37	52	9
High school	25	55	16	24	50	22	27	55	14	24	58	15	30	52	15	26	56	15
Grade school	21	47	18	21	39	20	30	45	11	19	47	19	25	46	17	21	39	27
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	34	52	12	25	56	16	36	53	10	34	52	11	40	49	9	36	52	11
Clerical	27	55	14	25	51	19	29	58	11	26	57	14	24	62	12	25	57	14
Manual	24	54	16	24	46	21	28	52	15	22	57	17	33	48	14	27	51	17
Farmer	36	44	16	21	47	29	38	50	12	41	36	10	45	40	15	36	39	15
Region																		
Northeast	26	56	15	24	50	19	34	49	13	30	54	12	32	51	13	32	52	13
Midwest	32	51	13	27	57	14	30	57	11	30	54	12	30	55	12	30	54	13
South	26	52	15	24	51	22	27	53	15	26	53	17	32	49	14	28	50	16
West	27	54	16	24	46	24	32	53	11	22	60	15	41	48	9	30	54	14
Religion																		
Protestant	28	52	14	23	52	19	29	54	13	27	54	16	33	52	11	28	52	15
Catholic	27	56	16	29	42	21	33	54	10	26	58	12	32	52	13	32	54	11
Jewish	31	59	3	25	59	12	35	43	19	43	45	10	45	45	10	37	55	8
None	33	46	20	21	57	19	30	53	16	30	51	14	36	43	17	33	47	19
Politics																		
Republican	33	51	12	23	53	21	34	50	13	30	53	16	42	47	10	33	51	14
Democrat	28	55	12	28	48	17	30	54	11	27	54	15	34	51	12	29	53	14
Independent	26	52	18	22	50	21	29	54	14	26	57	12	27	54	14	28	52	15

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
36%	50%	10%	35%	50%	11%	34%	50%	11%	35%	48%	13%	38%	48%	13%	31%	52%	13%	30%	50%	16%
41	46	11	39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13	44	42	14	34	51	12	34	48	16
33	52	10	31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12	33	52	12	28	52	14	27	52	17
38	47	11	36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12	38	47	12	32	51	12	30	50	17
26	61	7	26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14	34	48	14	20	55	20	29	50	15
62	24	10	57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4	32	42	21	38	52	7	32	47	21
41	51	6	43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10	50	41	7	32	55	13	37	51	11
36	52	9	34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14	36	51	12	32	52	14	30	52	16
32	48	13	30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12	33	48	15	28	50	14	27	48	19
44	49	6	40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9	45	45	9	36	51	11	36	49	13
32	51	12	32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17	32	49	16	24	54	17	26	52	20
24	47	18	27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13	23	57	13	27	46	13	19	42	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	52	10	38	48	14
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28	58	12	31	54	13
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	46	17	30	53	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	51	16	26	46	22
47	45	7	38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10	42	47	10	36	52	9	37	48	14
33	58	7	32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10	45	45	10	25	57	14	28	54	16
29	52	13	32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17	32	50	15	29	49	17	26	52	17
35	40	22	33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12	30	60	5	26	58	5	35	38	25
43	48	7	35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13	44	39	14	32	50	12	35	47	14
32	52	12	33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10	34	51	13	33	52	11	29	50	18
33	50	12	37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13	37	48	13	25	55	16	27	51	18
41	48	8	32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15	38	51	9	34	48	13	32	51	15
35	50	11	35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13	35	48	15	29	52	14	28	51	17
39	48	9	34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12	45	44	9	36	50	12	32	51	14
55	35	5	39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0	48	43	10	30	50	15	42	46	12
33	53	10	38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16	24	64	11	29	56	13	33	47	18
42	48	6	42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9	46	43	11	33	54	11	32	49	16
34	50	12	33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16	34	50	13	27	52	16	32	48	16
35	50	12	30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13	34	50	14	32	50	13	27	53	17

Table 2.14

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupationsBy type of occupation, United States, 1994^a

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: . . .?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	13%	48%	33%	4%	1%	1%
Clergy	14	40	34	9	1	2
College teachers	9	41	39	8	1	2
Medical doctors	10	37	40	10	2	1
Dentists	9	42	41	6	1	1
Engineers	9	40	42	4	1	4
Police	9	37	41	9	3	1
Bankers	3	24	56	13	3	1
Funeral directors	6	25	51	11	3	4
Journalists	3	17	50	24	5	1
TV reporters, commentators	3	19	42	27	8	1
Newspaper reporters	2	15	47	27	8	1
Building contractors	3	14	57	20	4	2
U.S. Senators	2	10	48	32	7	1
Lawyers	3	14	36	31	15	1
Business executives	3	19	57	18	2	1
Congress members	1	9	46	34	10	(b)
Local officeholders	2	16	56	20	5	1
Labor union leaders	2	12	41	33	10	2
Real estate agents	1	13	57	23	4	2
Stockbrokers	3	12	59	18	4	4
State officeholders	2	10	55	27	5	1
Insurance salespeople	2	7	43	36	10	2
Advertising practitioners	2	10	49	29	7	3
Car salespeople	2	4	32	43	18	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-94

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
1976	6%	19%	48%	18%	8%	1%
1977	5	21	44	18	8	4
1981	4	21	41	19	8	7
1983	5	19	43	18	9	6
1985	6	21	40	21	9	3
1988	3	15	45	23	10	4
1990	4	18	43	22	9	4
1991	4	18	43	20	10	5
1992	3	15	43	25	11	3
1993	3	13	41	28	13	2
1994	3	14	36	31	15	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	3%	14%	36%	31%	15%
Sex					
Male	3	13	31	31	22
Female	2	15	41	32	9
Race					
White	2	13	35	33	16
Nonwhite ^a	7	16	43	23	9
Black	9	15	49	20	5
Age					
18 to 29 years	6	20	33	33	7
30 to 49 years	3	9	36	32	19
50 to 64 years	1	18	37	30	14
65 years and older	2	10	40	31	16
Education					
College post graduate	3	6	36	33	22
College graduate	3	9	35	35	18
Some college	2	12	33	36	15
No college	3	17	38	27	14
Income					
\$75,000 and over	0	7	43	29	21
\$50,000 and over ^b	3	10	34	34	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	11	37	33	17
\$20,000 to \$29,999	(c)	17	35	33	15
Under \$20,000	4	18	38	27	11
Community					
Urban area	3	15	40	32	9
Suburban area	3	13	33	32	18
Rural area	2	14	34	31	18
Region					
East	2	13	43	30	12
Midwest	3	16	31	35	15
South	4	12	35	33	15
West	2	15	35	28	18
Politics					
Republican	3	16	34	29	17
Democrat	2	16	40	30	11
Independent	3	11	35	34	16

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.^cLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

United States, selected years 1977-94

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Police?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
1977	8%	29%	50%	9%	3%
1981	8	36	41	9	4
1983	7	34	45	7	4
1985	10	37	41	7	3
1988	10	37	39	8	3
1990	9	40	41	7	2
1991	7	36	42	10	3
1992	8	34	42	10	4
1993	10	40	39	7	3
1994	9	37	41	9	3

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Police?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	9%	37%	41%	9%	3%
Sex					
Male	11	40	37	8	4
Female	8	34	46	9	2
Race					
White	10	39	41	7	2
Nonwhite ^a	4	23	44	20	9
Black	4	17	43	25	11
Age					
18 to 29 years	12	33	38	12	4
30 to 49 years	8	41	42	6	3
50 to 64 years	7	36	41	13	2
65 years and older	10	32	45	8	3
Education					
College post graduate	2	41	45	5	6
College graduate	6	42	42	7	3
Some college	8	36	45	7	3
No college	11	35	39	11	3
Income					
\$75,000 and over	7	43	37	9	3
\$50,000 and over ^b	8	41	38	10	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	39	44	6	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	37	44	10	0
Under \$20,000	12	31	41	10	5
Community					
Urban area	9	35	43	10	2
Suburban area	9	40	41	8	2
Rural area	9	35	40	8	7
Region					
East	5	31	50	11	2
Midwest	8	40	43	6	3
South	9	36	40	9	5
West	15	42	32	8	3
Politics					
Republican	10	45	38	4	2
Democrat	9	32	44	12	3
Independent	8	35	42	10	5

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a police-
man striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	73%	25%	73%	23%	76%	20%	76%	20%	73%	24%	78%	20%	69%	28%	72%	25%	73%	23%
Sex																		
Male	75	22	77	20	81	17	82	16	80	18	83	15	75	23	80	17	80	17
Female	71	28	70	26	72	22	72	23	68	29	73	23	65	32	66	31	67	27
Race																		
White	77	21	77	20	79	18	80	17	76	21	80	17	73	25	76	22	76	20
Black/other	42	54	46	47	48	44	48	45	45	49	59	37	50	46	49	46	56	35
Age																		
18 to 20 years	55	45	70	27	78	20	67	30	71	29	78	22	71	27	60	38	71	29
21 to 29 years	76	22	75	22	78	20	79	19	76	23	81	17	72	26	74	25	73	24
30 to 49 years	76	23	79	18	79	17	79	18	79	20	81	17	75	24	78	21	77	19
50 years and older	70	26	68	27	73	23	73	21	66	28	72	24	62	34	65	30	68	26
Education																		
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14
High school	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26
Grade school	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	83	16	84	14	84	14	86	11	83	15	85	13	76	22	83	15	86	12
Clerical	80	18	77	20	78	18	79	19	78	21	83	16	74	26	70	28	66	29
Manual	66	32	66	30	73	24	72	25	67	29	71	26	64	32	66	30	65	29
Farmer	69	22	63	27	70	28	79	8	70	24	92	3	61	29	63	34	78	15
Region																		
Northeast	68	31	74	24	75	22	74	25	74	24	77	20	65	34	68	28	71	26
Midwest	72	25	77	21	78	18	80	18	70	26	76	22	70	26	72	26	72	24
South	73	25	71	24	74	20	74	21	71	26	77	20	67	30	70	26	71	23
West	79	19	70	26	78	20	80	16	79	18	84	14	76	23	78	21	79	17
Religion																		
Protestant	74	24	73	22	77	19	75	21	74	22	78	19	70	27	73	24	74	22
Catholic	70	27	71	27	74	23	76	21	70	28	75	22	66	32	68	30	68	27
Jewish	71	26	91	4	70	30	72	24	81	16	83	12	67	26	76	18	80	15
None	69	30	76	23	82	16	85	13	70	26	80	18	74	25	76	22	75	21
Politics																		
Republican	76	22	76	19	79	17	76	20	78	20	86	13	74	24	78	19	82	16
Democrat	67	31	67	29	72	24	73	23	67	29	72	26	62	35	68	30	66	29
Independent	79	19	78	19	79	17	80	18	75	22	79	17	73	25	73	24	74	21

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73%	23%	70%	24%	70%	25%	66%	30%	73%	22%	71%	26%
77	20	77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16	80	18
69	25	66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27	64	32
77	19	74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19	76	22
51	41	51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40	48	46
74	26	69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28	56	38
70	26	73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19	70	27
79	18	74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22	76	22
68	26	65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24	66	30
78	19	78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18	79	19
73	23	66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26	66	32
50	36	53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33	52	40
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	81	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	23	80	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	77	20	69	28
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	29	60	35
79	19	80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17	80	18
77	19	70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22	67	30
69	26	64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24	68	29
62	25	75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47	70	20
68	29	62	30	68	24	63	34	71	25	65	32
70	24	79	19	69	26	66	30	67	27	71	26
75	19	71	20	67	27	65	31	77	18	71	26
77	20	66	29	76	20	70	26	76	20	78	20
74	21	73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21	70	27
66	29	66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27	71	25
91	4	75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21	76	22
78	20	68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21	77	22
75	21	76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17	77	20
69	26	69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29	66	30
75	20	66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20	71	26

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Table 2.20

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who . . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1973	97%	3%	87%	12%	22%	76%	8%	90%
1975	98	2	86	11	19	77	8	90
1976	94	5	78	18	20	77	8	90
1978	93	6	75	22	18	80	8	89
1980	94	4	76	20	14	84	8	90
1983	92	7	75	21	15	83	9	89
1984	92	6	73	23	12	86	9	89
1986	94	5	72	24	14	85	9	90
1987	92	7	77	18	11	86	10	87
1988	92	6	76	19	12	86	8	89
1989	94	5	76	20	11	87	8	90
1990	92	6	74	21	12	84	11	86
1991	90	8	69	26	9	89	6	92
1993	92	6	73	23	7	91	7	90
1994	93	6	75	21	9	90	7	92

Note: In 1973 and 1975 these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.19. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.21

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who . . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	93%	6%	75%	21%	9%	90%	7%	92%
Sex								
Male	96	4	81	16	11	88	7	91
Female	91	8	70	25	7	92	6	92
Race								
White	94	5	78	18	9	90	6	92
Black/other	90	9	59	35	6	92	8	91
Age								
18 to 20 years	88	9	79	21	3	97	9	91
21 to 29 years	94	5	72	24	4	95	5	95
30 to 49 years	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
50 years and older	93	6	74	21	14	85	10	86
Education								
College	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
High school	93	6	75	21	9	90	8	90
Grade school	93	6	62	28	17	80	11	82
Income								
\$50,000 and over	94	5	80	18	7	92	7	92
\$30,000 to \$49,999	97	3	81	16	9	90	5	94
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	5	74	22	7	93	5	93
Under \$20,000	91	8	69	27	11	88	9	88
Occupation								
Professional/business	94	5	78	18	7	92	5	94
Clerical	91	8	71	24	9	90	8	91
Manual	94	5	75	20	10	89	8	90
Farmer	88	10	72	25	8	90	8	90
Region								
Northeast	92	7	73	23	6	94	8	91
Midwest	93	7	74	21	9	90	5	94
South	94	4	76	20	11	88	8	90
West	94	6	74	22	8	92	6	92
Religion								
Protestant	93	6	74	21	10	89	7	92
Catholic	94	6	76	21	9	91	7	91
Jewish	98	2	93	7	7	93	0	100
None	95	5	74	22	6	92	6	91
Politics								
Republican	95	5	79	17	10	90	8	91
Democrat	93	6	72	23	8	91	7	92
Independent	92	7	74	22	9	91	6	92

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.22

Attitudes toward the part of society most to blame for the increase in crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which part of society do you personally feel is most to blame for the increase in crime in our country. Would you say . . .?"

	The courts and prison system	Home and schools	Pop culture and media	The government	The law enforcement system	Don't know
National	33%	27%	14%	12%	8%	5%
Sex						
Male	31	28	14	15	8	4
Female	34	27	14	9	8	7
Race						
White	33	29	14	12	7	4
Black	31	20	12	12	11	11
Other	34	23	17	9	11	6
Age						
Less than 35 years	30	27	15	14	10	4
35 to 54 years	38	27	13	11	7	3
55 years and older	28	28	14	10	7	10
Education						
College post graduate	23	35	17	11	10	3
College graduate	28	32	14	13	4	8
Some college	34	31	17	7	7	3
High school graduate	34	19	14	16	9	6
Less than high school graduate	35	31	10	9	8	6
Income						
\$60,000 and over	29	33	13	12	8	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	35	31	15	14	2	4
\$30,000 to \$39,999	35	26	15	13	6	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	33	29	14	12	8	4
Under \$15,000	36	19	12	10	16	5
Community						
Urban area	32	23	17	10	9	7
Suburban area	30	27	16	13	8	4
Rural area	36	30	11	11	7	4
Region						
Northeast	39	21	13	10	7	8
Midwest	24	34	16	13	6	6
South	39	30	10	10	9	3
West	27	22	20	15	10	5
Politics						
Republican	32	33	15	11	6	2
Democrat	36	23	13	10	11	6
Independent	29	26	15	15	7	7

Note: These data are from a survey conducted Sept. 6-9, 1994 by The Wirthlin Group. Interviews were conducted by telephone with a representative random sample consisting of 1,019 adults age 18 and older residing within the continental United States. (The Wirthlin Group, *The Wirthlin Report*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (McLean, VA: The Wirthlin Group, September 1994), p. 4). The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward the causes of crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some reasons that have been given as the causes of crime in this country. While some people view all of these as important causes of crime, we'd like to know which factors you think are the most important. As I read each item, please tell me whether you think it is a critical factor, a very important factor, a somewhat important factor, or not an important factor."

	Influence of drugs			Lack of moral training in the home			Availability of guns			Influence of television/television violence			Absence of fathers in homes of young people		
	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important
National	64%	34%	2%	51%	48%	1%	45%	44%	10%	38%	50%	11%	36%	57%	6%
Sex															
Male	60	36	3	51	48	1	34	51	14	30	52	17	38	56	6
Female	66	33	1	52	47	(b)	55	37	6	44	49	6	34	58	7
Age															
18 to 29 years	56	43	1	50	49	2	43	48	9	28	54	18	35	58	7
30 to 49 years	64	33	3	50	48	1	45	46	8	33	55	11	34	59	6
50 to 64 years	66	33	1	53	47	(b)	43	40	15	42	49	9	34	59	7
65 years and older	69	30	(b)	53	45	(b)	49	36	12	53	40	6	43	49	5
Region															
East	67	32	2	47	52	0	45	43	10	33	53	13	33	59	6
Midwest	60	39	1	49	49	1	46	43	10	35	54	11	39	53	8
South	64	35	1	53	45	1	44	44	11	40	47	12	34	59	6
West	64	32	4	55	43	1	45	46	8	41	49	10	39	56	5
Race															
White	62	36	2	51	48	1	44	45	10	37	52	11	35	57	6
Black	73	24	3	56	42	1	53	40	5	39	47	13	43	53	4
Nonwhite ^c	72	24	3	54	44	1	55	36	8	41	44	13	45	51	4
Education															
Post graduate	65	34	1	51	49	0	52	40	8	35	56	8	36	61	2
College graduate	65	35	(b)	52	48	(b)	51	43	6	34	57	8	36	61	3
Some college	65	33	1	56	42	1	44	42	13	34	52	14	37	56	8
No college	62	35	3	49	49	1	43	45	10	40	47	11	36	56	7
Politics															
Republican	64	36	1	55	45	(b)	40	44	15	39	50	10	39	56	3
Democrat	67	32	1	49	49	1	55	39	6	42	48	10	36	55	8
Independent	61	36	3	51	48	1	41	48	10	33	53	13	33	58	7
Income															
\$50,000 and over	68	32	(b)	52	47	1	48	42	10	25	59	16	37	58	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65	34	1	54	45	1	44	44	12	41	49	10	36	57	7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	63	36	1	51	48	(b)	44	47	8	34	58	7	33	61	6
Under \$20,000	60	36	4	45	52	2	44	46	8	43	44	12	34	57	6
Community															
Urban area	62	37	1	50	48	1	50	43	7	39	50	11	36	57	6
Suburban area	71	28	1	52	47	1	47	42	10	36	50	13	34	57	8
Rural area	58	39	2	52	46	(b)	38	46	13	38	51	10	37	56	5

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^cIncludes black respondents.

^aCategory includes responses of "very important" and "somewhat important."

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Poor quality of schools			Lack of good jobs for young people			Racism in American society			Decline in influence of religion		
Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important
34%	58%	7%	32%	60%	7%	31%	57%	10%	29%	56%	13%
36	55	8	30	61	8	29	57	12	26	57	16
31	60	7	34	59	6	34	56	8	31	56	10
39	54	8	28	65	6	37	59	4	18	63	18
33	60	6	32	59	9	29	60	11	27	57	14
32	60	8	37	55	7	33	52	13	36	53	9
31	57	9	32	60	6	28	53	14	37	50	8
36	57	6	34	58	8	32	57	9	24	60	13
30	59	9	33	60	7	35	53	11	25	56	14
33	60	6	31	60	7	29	57	12	37	53	9
36	56	7	30	63	7	30	60	8	25	57	17
33	59	7	31	60	8	29	58	10	28	57	13
40	55	4	39	58	2	45	46	8	34	57	10
41	53	5	38	58	2	44	46	9	33	54	12
29	62	9	28	63	9	26	65	9	26	57	15
27	63	9	24	67	9	24	66	9	27	60	12
32	60	7	32	59	9	34	56	10	30	55	13
37	55	6	35	58	6	32	54	11	29	55	13
31	61	6	26	64	9	28	59	11	34	54	9
35	56	8	36	60	3	38	53	8	25	59	14
35	57	7	32	57	10	29	58	12	28	56	14
30	63	6	25	68	7	29	60	11	27	58	15
37	54	9	32	56	12	32	57	11	32	52	14
30	63	6	31	62	6	30	64	5	32	59	8
36	55	7	37	57	5	34	50	12	23	60	13
39	53	6	34	60	5	34	57	9	28	54	16
30	61	8	26	64	10	29	60	10	28	60	11
33	59	6	36	55	7	31	53	12	30	56	11

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward whether selected influences contribute to violence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Our society is often described as being more inclined toward violence than some others.

Do you think that . . . contribute(s) a lot, contribute(s) a little, or don't/doesn't contribute at all to this violence?"

	Lack of adult supervision of children			Easy availability of handguns			Television			Movies		
	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute
National	89%	9%	1%	70%	20%	9%	61%	33%	6%	60%	33%	6%
Sex												
Male	89	9	2	59	27	13	56	35	8	54	36	9
Female	89	9	1	80	14	5	64	31	4	64	30	4
Race, ethnicity												
White	90	8	1	67	23	9	62	32	6	61	33	6
Black	84	12	0	84	9	5	55	36	7	55	34	7
Hispanic	87	7	4	85	10	6	63	33	3	58	33	8
Age												
18 to 24 years	82	17	1	78	15	7	47	43	9	49	40	10
25 to 29 years	88	9	3	68	18	13	58	34	9	57	36	8
30 to 39 years	92	7	1	68	25	7	59	37	4	59	35	5
40 to 49 years	89	11	1	70	23	8	64	30	6	63	32	5
50 to 64 years	91	7	(a)	68	20	12	61	33	6	58	34	7
65 years and older	89	5	4	71	17	10	73	20	4	68	22	4
Education												
Post graduate	88	11	1	80	15	5	61	37	2	56	41	3
College graduate	92	7	1	68	23	8	63	34	3	62	35	3
Some college	96	4	(a)	73	18	9	65	30	5	63	31	5
High school graduate	87	11	2	66	22	11	56	35	9	57	33	9
Less than high school graduate	80	14	3	73	19	5	61	31	6	61	30	5
Income												
\$50,001 and over	90	8	1	69	22	9	62	33	4	58	37	4
\$35,001 to \$50,000	96	4	(a)	69	20	11	61	34	5	61	32	6
\$25,001 to \$35,000	91	8	2	73	19	7	64	31	5	64	32	5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	85	12	3	72	20	7	56	36	7	53	37	8
\$15,000 and under	86	12	2	71	17	11	62	29	8	62	28	8
Community												
Central city	87	10	(a)	76	16	6	58	34	7	59	32	6
Metropolitan area ^b	91	8	1	68	22	10	62	33	4	59	34	5
Small town	88	9	3	66	23	11	63	29	8	63	29	7
Rural area	85	11	4	63	23	12	59	32	9	54	37	8
Region												
East	89	10	2	77	15	7	57	37	6	57	35	7
Midwest	89	9	2	69	22	8	59	35	5	58	36	5
South	88	9	1	66	21	11	62	30	6	60	31	5
West	91	7	1	69	22	9	64	30	7	63	29	7
Politics												
Republican	92	7	1	62	25	12	65	30	4	62	32	4
Democrat	85	11	2	81	13	6	58	34	7	58	32	7
Independent	90	8	1	64	26	10	60	33	6	59	34	6

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^bExcluding central city.^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Video games			Local T.V. news reports		
Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute
38%	40%	18%	35%	46%	17%
32	40	25	32	46	20
44	39	13	39	45	14
38	40	17	33	47	18
40	34	23	45	40	11
45	36	19	37	45	17
18	49	33	26	54	20
32	40	26	35	48	17
37	42	20	34	47	18
36	50	13	37	49	14
46	33	14	39	39	18
55	22	12	40	39	16
35	53	11	32	48	19
32	49	16	32	51	16
39	39	18	43	42	14
37	38	22	32	48	19
49	31	14	37	39	19
32	49	15	35	44	20
34	42	21	33	49	17
39	43	16	38	43	18
45	31	20	31	49	19
40	34	22	39	45	14
38	38	19	38	42	17
38	44	15	35	46	18
37	40	19	32	51	15
43	25	30	34	46	18
36	44	17	37	47	16
38	39	20	34	44	21
40	38	17	37	43	17
38	39	19	33	51	15
39	41	15	34	47	18
40	39	17	36	44	18
35	40	22	36	48	16

Table 2.25

Attitudes toward reasons why the United States has more homicides and violent deaths than other countries

United States, 1994

Question: "There are many more homicides and violent deaths in the United States than in Canada or Europe. Do you think each of the following are major reasons, minor reasons or not reasons for this?"

	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason
It is easier for people to buy guns here than in other countries	60%	22%	16%
The news media here gives more emphasis to violent crime	55	31	13
Movies and television here are more violent	53	30	16
The courts here are not as good as in other countries	43	31	23
America is a melting pot of different countries and races	31	38	30
Americans are more violent than other people in other countries	27	30	41
The police are not as good here as in other countries	17	31	49

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Nov. 28, 1994), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26

Respondents responding too little is spent on selected problems in this country

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

(Percent responding "too little")

	Halting the rising crime rate	Dealing with drug addiction	Improving the Nation's education system	Improving the conditions of blacks	Welfare
1973	64%	65%	49%	32%	20%
1974	66	60	50	31	22
1975	65	55	49	27	23
1976	65	58	50	27	13
1977	65	55	48	25	12
1978	64	55	52	24	13
1981	69	59	52	24	13
1982	71	57	56	28	20
1983	67	60	60	29	21
1984	68	63	64	35	24
1985	63	62	60	31	18
1986	64	58	60	34	22
1987	68	65	62	35	21
1988	72	71	66	38	24
1989	73	71	69	36	24
1990	70	64	71	37	22
1991	65	58	67	34	22
1993	71	60	67	36	16
1994	75	60	71	31	13

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.27

Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	69%	21%	6%	72%	18%	5%	67%	24%	5%	68%	25%	4%	63%	28%	5%	64%	27%	5%
Sex																		
Male	66	23	7	71	19	7	64	28	6	64	28	6	61	29	7	59	32	6
Female	71	19	5	72	18	4	69	22	4	71	21	3	66	26	4	67	24	4
Race																		
White	68	22	6	71	19	5	66	26	4	67	26	5	63	28	5	63	28	5
Black/other	79	13	6	74	15	7	75	14	7	74	19	4	62	26	9	68	20	4
Age																		
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	89	9	2	51	44	0	67	25	8	80	20	0	75	20	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	71	22	5	70	24	4	68	28	3	67	29	2	65	29	4
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	73	19	5	67	25	4	68	24	5	62	30	5	62	30	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	70	18	5	65	22	7	67	24	5	62	26	8	64	24	6
Education																		
College	66	25	4	72	19	6	65	27	4	68	28	3	61	30	4	62	30	3
High school	72	19	6	75	17	4	70	23	4	69	21	6	67	26	5	66	25	6
Grade school	66	18	8	60	21	6	57	19	13	63	28	2	52	30	15	60	24	6
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	68	22	6	73	19	6	66	26	5	62	32	5	63	28	4	60	32	3
Clerical	74	19	5	76	17	4	67	26	3	76	20	2	68	23	5	68	23	5
Manual	68	21	7	70	19	6	67	23	6	68	23	6	62	28	7	65	23	7
Farmer	56	24	6	50	31	12	64	28	0	64	36	0	46	46	4	68	32	0
Region																		
Northeast	72	18	6	72	18	5	68	22	6	75	18	6	60	28	6	63	30	3
Midwest	69	21	7	71	19	5	66	26	3	70	25	2	62	29	6	63	27	4
South	71	19	6	73	18	4	67	22	5	65	26	4	67	24	4	66	22	7
West	62	26	6	70	19	7	65	26	6	62	29	7	60	32	6	62	33	3
Religion																		
Protestant	69	21	6	71	19	5	68	23	5	68	24	4	63	29	6	64	26	4
Catholic	71	20	6	74	18	4	66	25	4	70	24	4	66	24	5	66	27	3
Jewish	72	12	3	78	11	3	70	16	7	67	33	0	76	6	12	52	39	9
None	64	25	5	65	24	8	59	31	5	56	31	11	52	37	2	54	28	14
Politics																		
Republican	68	20	10	69	20	7	67	25	5	63	29	4	62	29	6	61	32	3
Democrat	70	22	4	75	16	4	70	22	5	72	23	3	66	27	4	70	23	4
Independent	68	20	6	69	20	5	64	25	5	68	23	6	61	29	6	59	29	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
68%	24%	4%	68%	23%	4%	72%	20%	5%	70%	22%	4%	65%	27%	5%	71%	20%	5%	75%	16%	6%
66	26	4	67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5	58	33	6	65	26	7	72	19	7
70	22	4	69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3	69	23	4	76	16	4	78	14	6
68	24	4	67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4	63	29	4	70	22	4	74	16	7
70	23	5	73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6	75	17	6	76	15	8	80	14	3
68	21	5	63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8	56	44	0	67	24	0	82	15	3
65	27	5	63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1	63	26	6	78	17	4	84	12	3
65	26	5	74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5	61	32	5	71	22	5	74	19	6
74	19	3	66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4	71	22	4	67	21	6	72	15	8
62	30	5	71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3	58	32	6	72	23	4	74	18	6
73	19	4	68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5	70	25	3	73	17	6	77	14	6
74	19	3	61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6	70	15	9	58	25	9	72	14	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	21	2	72	20	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75	19	4	76	17	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	17	5	79	15	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	68	21	6	76	13	6
62	29	4	68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3	58	32	7	68	25	5	73	20	5
61	36	3	66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2	69	26	2	76	16	4	77	12	7
75	16	5	70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6	66	26	5	72	19	5	78	13	6
76	18	0	70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14	76	18	6	53	20	27	48	31	17
63	28	7	70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3	67	30	2	72	21	3	76	17	4
73	20	3	63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2	67	27	4	71	22	2	76	18	3
68	22	4	72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5	66	24	7	71	17	7	74	14	8
67	27	4	67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7	56	31	5	68	24	6	75	16	7
70	22	5	66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4	66	25	5	70	20	5	75	16	6
66	30	2	72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4	66	30	3	76	20	2	79	14	6
60	40	0	94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12	56	33	6	77	18	0	75	18	4
64	19	7	64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2	58	36	4	65	24	10	69	22	9
63	30	3	67	26	5	72	24	3	65	27	6	62	30	6	68	25	3	70	19	8
74	19	4	72	21	4	80	12	5	70	23	2	71	24	3	75	18	5	79	14	4
64	26	6	67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4	62	27	6	71	18	6	76	16	5

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	60%	25%	8%	57%	27%	8%	60%	30%	5%	63%	27%	6%	62%	28%	5%	58%	32%	6%
Sex																		
Male	58	26	9	57	26	11	60	29	7	62	27	7	61	27	8	55	36	7
Female	61	24	8	57	28	6	59	30	4	64	28	4	62	30	2	60	29	5
Race																		
White	58	26	8	55	28	8	59	30	5	63	28	5	62	28	5	57	32	6
Black/other	72	13	9	68	19	9	62	25	7	65	24	9	59	30	9	66	27	5
Age																		
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	53	36	6	56	42	0	58	42	0	60	40	0	50	40	10
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	52	36	7	56	35	6	59	35	4	62	29	6	53	42	4
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	62	26	8	61	30	5	67	24	6	64	29	5	59	33	6
50 years and older	60	20	9	56	22	10	61	25	6	62	25	8	61	26	6	60	24	7
Education																		
College	51	35	8	54	33	7	57	33	6	63	30	4	59	32	5	54	39	5
High school	66	21	6	59	26	8	61	30	5	64	27	6	67	25	5	61	28	7
Grade school	59	16	14	56	19	11	60	19	13	61	22	12	49	31	11	58	23	7
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	54	32	7	56	32	8	55	34	7	62	30	5	59	31	5	54	37	6
Clerical	65	26	3	56	31	6	60	32	4	63	32	3	61	32	3	62	30	2
Manual	62	20	10	58	24	9	60	28	6	65	23	7	64	25	7	60	28	8
Farmer	47	24	12	54	27	15	80	18	0	64	27	9	50	38	8	63	32	5
Region																		
Northeast	59	27	8	55	27	11	58	31	6	70	23	6	66	25	6	54	34	4
Midwest	61	25	7	56	30	6	57	34	5	62	30	4	61	29	5	61	30	5
South	63	23	7	63	23	8	66	24	4	64	25	6	62	26	6	58	30	8
West	53	28	10	49	31	10	56	31	8	56	33	6	59	35	4	58	34	7
Religion																		
Protestant	62	23	7	59	26	8	60	29	5	61	28	6	64	28	4	60	29	7
Catholic	60	27	7	55	32	7	62	30	5	69	25	5	62	29	6	55	37	4
Jewish	47	25	12	49	32	8	52	36	7	78	22	0	65	18	6	52	35	4
None	42	40	11	48	27	16	49	34	8	56	33	8	49	38	6	54	33	7
Politics																		
Republican	56	29	9	51	32	10	57	32	6	57	30	8	58	31	5	52	37	7
Democrat	63	22	6	64	23	6	65	26	4	64	28	5	64	27	5	62	29	6
Independent	59	26	8	53	29	10	55	32	6	67	24	4	63	27	6	58	30	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
65%	28%	4%	68%	24%	4%	71%	19%	6%	64%	26%	7%	58%	32%	7%	60%	27%	8%	60%	26%	9%
62	31	4	72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8	48	41	8	55	32	9	57	28	11
68	26	4	66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5	64	26	7	64	23	7	62	25	7
66	28	4	67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6	54	34	8	58	29	8	57	28	10
60	28	6	75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7	72	19	4	73	19	7	73	17	5
58	26	10	50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8	69	31	0	62	33	5	58	33	6
57	40	2	57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4	57	34	7	61	32	4	66	28	3
65	29	4	73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5	58	32	8	60	28	8	58	30	8
70	22	6	71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9	56	30	8	60	24	10	60	20	12
59	36	4	70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6	52	36	8	56	32	8	55	32	9
69	23	4	67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7	60	31	7	65	23	6	66	22	7
71	19	5	68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13	72	16	6	58	18	18	56	17	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	31	9	58	30	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	28	7	56	32	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	66	26	7	68	24	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	25	8	62	21	9
63	31	5	68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6	53	34	11	54	34	9	55	30	10
61	34	5	64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3	61	28	6	66	20	9	61	28	7
67	26	4	72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9	56	34	7	64	25	7	65	22	8
65	24	12	90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14	53	35	0	50	36	14	52	38	7
71	26	2	71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8	56	34	7	67	21	8	61	25	8
61	32	4	68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7	57	35	6	58	30	6	59	31	7
66	26	5	66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4	64	25	8	61	26	10	62	23	10
62	30	6	70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9	48	38	8	55	32	6	56	28	9
67	26	4	68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6	60	29	6	60	26	8	62	25	8
64	32	3	71	24	3	69	23	3	58	30	8	55	36	6	60	30	10	58	28	9
60	20	20	67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0	48	28	22	54	27	9	64	29	7
51	37	7	64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12	42	42	1	56	31	10	53	29	13
58	38	3	68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7	51	37	10	50	34	12	54	31	9
74	20	4	70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6	66	23	6	70	23	4	67	22	7
57	32	6	67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6	55	35	6	58	27	8	58	28	9

Table 2.29

Respondents' fear of being victimizedBy type of victimization and race, United States, 1993^a

Question: "How often do you, yourself, worry about the following things--very frequently, pretty frequently, pretty seldom, or very seldom?"

	Very frequently	Pretty frequently	Pretty seldom	Very seldom	No opinion
Yourself or someone in your family getting sexually assaulted or raped	15%	23%	22%	39%	1%
White	13	24	23	40	(b)
Black	22	18	23	36	1
Your home being burglarized when you're not there	14	21	22	42	1
White	13	22	23	41	1
Black	20	15	17	48	0
Being attacked while driving your car	12	16	22	47	3
White	10	17	23	48	2
Black	21	15	14	41	9
Getting mugged	11	15	23	51	(b)
White	9	15	23	52	1
Black	15	18	20	47	0
Getting beaten up, knifed or shot	11	12	24	53	(b)
White	10	12	25	52	1
Black	15	10	16	58	1
Your home being burglarized when you are there	9	12	22	56	1
White	8	12	22	57	1
Black	11	14	22	53	0
Getting murdered	8	11	18	62	1
White	7	11	19	63	(b)
Black	13	15	14	57	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30

Respondents' perceptions of personal safetyBy race, United States, 1993^a

Question: "Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe: out alone at night using public transportation; out alone at night walking in your neighborhood; alone at night in your home; out alone at night driving a car in your neighborhood?"

	Very safe	Some-what safe	Some-what unsafe	Very unsafe	Not applicable ^b	No opinion
On public transportation	11%	22%	22%	23%	19%	3%
White	12	22	22	21	19	4
Black	8	21	19	36	14	2
Walking	36	32	14	15	3	(c)
White	38	31	14	13	4	(c)
Black	20	36	13	26	4	1
At home	61	29	6	4	(c)	(c)
White	63	28	6	3	(c)	(c)
Black	49	32	9	9	1	(c)
Driving	51	29	11	5	3	1
White	53	29	9	5	3	1
Black	36	30	17	10	7	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bResponse volunteered.^cLess than 0.5 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31

Attitudes toward crime rate in own area and uneasiness on the streets

United States, selected years 1966-93

	"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"				"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Remained same	Not sure	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different	Not sure
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49%	3%	44%	4%
1967	46%	4%	43%	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1973	48	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1984	33	21	44	2	24	10	65	1
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1
1991	55	5	39	1	38	5	57	(a)
1993	54	5	39	2	42	5	51	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll*, Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2; Aug. 9, 1993, p. 2 (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night and feeling unsafe at home

United States, selected years 1965-93

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

(Percent responding "yes")

	Afraid to walk alone at night	Feel unsafe at home
1965	34%	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17%
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10
1992	44	11
1993	43	NA

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318, pp. 51, 52; No. 339, p. 20 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	Yes	No
National	43%	56%
Sex		
Male	28	72
Female	57	42
Race		
White	42	57
Nonwhite ^a	52	48
Black	53	46
Age		
18 to 29 years	48	52
30 to 49 years	39	61
50 to 64 years	43	56
50 years and older	45	54
65 years and older	48	50
Education		
College post graduate	35	65
College graduate	39	61
Some college	43	56
No college	45	55
Income		
\$50,000 and over	32	67
\$30,000 to \$49,999	39	61
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	57
Under \$20,000	53	47
Community		
Urban area	61	38
Suburban area	39	61
Rural area	30	69
Region		
East	47	52
Midwest	38	61
South	49	50
West	37	63
Politics		
Republican	46	54
Democrat	43	56
Independent	42	57

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	41%	59%	45%	55%	44%	56%	45%	54%	43%	56%	47%	53%	42%	57%	40%	59%	38%	51%
Sex																		
Male	20	80	24	76	23	77	23	76	21	79	28	72	19	81	21	78	17	83
Female	59	40	63	36	61	39	63	37	60	39	60	39	57	41	56	43	55	44
Race																		
White	39	61	43	57	44	56	43	57	42	58	45	55	39	60	38	62	36	63
Black/other	54	45	60	40	48	51	59	40	52	47	61	39	54	43	60	39	50	50
Age																		
18 to 20 years	33	67	43	55	45	55	45	55	45	54	28	72	27	73	24	76	38	62
21 to 29 years	40	59	44	56	40	60	39	60	41	59	47	52	39	59	40	59	40	59
30 to 49 years	40	60	40	59	40	60	41	59	39	60	43	57	37	62	35	64	34	66
50 years and older	43	57	50	50	49	51	51	48	47	52	50	49	49	49	46	53	43	56
Education																		
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62
High school	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61
Grade school	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	38	62	39	60	40	60	40	60	42	58	50	50	40	59	36	63	37	63
Clerical	55	44	59	40	56	43	60	39	53	46	57	43	51	48	46	53	47	53
Manual	41	58	40	60	40	60	41	59	38	62	39	60	39	60	41	58	36	63
Farmer	26	72	28	72	14	84	17	83	15	82	8	92	13	87	19	81	18	82
Region																		
Northeast	47	52	47	53	54	46	53	47	47	53	46	54	44	55	44	55	34	66
Midwest	40	60	39	60	34	66	36	63	33	66	40	60	35	64	30	68	37	63
South	39	61	47	53	42	58	47	52	44	55	50	50	48	51	44	56	42	58
West	38	61	48	51	50	50	46	54	52	48	53	47	39	61	44	55	40	60
Religion																		
Protestant	41	59	43	56	43	57	45	55	43	56	45	54	44	55	41	58	37	63
Catholic	43	56	50	48	46	54	45	54	45	55	49	51	40	58	39	60	43	56
Jewish	44	56	50	50	63	37	60	40	50	50	81	19	59	41	53	47	47	53
None	32	68	38	62	43	57	40	59	38	62	40	60	22	77	36	64	36	64
Politics																		
Republican	35	65	48	52	42	57	44	56	41	57	43	57	42	56	36	63	35	65
Democrat	46	53	45	54	49	50	48	52	46	54	51	49	46	52	47	52	40	60
Independent	39	61	42	58	39	61	41	58	41	59	44	56	37	62	35	63	39	60

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40%	59%	40%	60%	41%	58%	43%	56%	43%	57%	47%	52%
16	83	19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73	30	69
56	42	55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44	60	39
39	60	38	62	39	60	41	59	40	60	45	54
45	53	52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42	56	43
27	73	47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66	44	56
38	61	42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60	49	50
32	67	33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62	43	57
51	48	45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48	51	47
36	62	40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58	45	54
41	58	38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56	48	51
51	49	45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55	53	47
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	61	41	59
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	63	42	58
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	57	46	53
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	51	49	54	45
37	62	41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56	44	55
54	46	49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57	58	41
35	64	33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58	42	57
18	82	20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76	36	64
41	57	35	65	40	59	36	62	44	56	44	56
33	66	39	61	36	64	42	57	34	66	39	60
44	56	42	58	46	52	43	57	46	54	54	45
43	57	41	59	41	58	51	49	48	52	46	53
42	57	41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56	48	52
38	60	38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59	45	54
71	24	53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35	58	39
22	77	34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66	41	58
41	59	37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58	45	54
44	56	46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51	51	49
35	63	33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61	44	55

Table 2.35

Attitudes toward various crime reduction proposals

United States, 1994

Question: "Please tell me whether you would generally favor or oppose each of the following proposals which some people have made to reduce crime."

	Favor	Oppose	Mixed	No opinion ^a
Prohibiting people under the age of 18 from being able to purchase a gun	88%	11%	(b)	1%
A ban on the manufacture, sale, and possession of certain semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles	71	26	1%	2
Requiring that if a sexual offender is released from prison, that the community where he will live be notified	89	8	2	1
Providing local communities with Federal tax money to hire more police officers	79	18	1	2
Passing a law called "three strikes and you're out," which requires that anyone convicted of three serious felonies be automatically sentenced to life in prison without parole	74	21	3	2
Providing local communities with Federal tax money to provide social programs and activities for low-income children, such as midnight basketball	65	31	2	2
Extending the death penalty for some serious crimes other than murder	60	35	1	4
Allowing courts to overturn death sentences where there is statistical evidence that minorities are sentenced to death more than whites	28	61	4	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 347 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1994), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward effectiveness of measures to reduce crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the proposals I'm about to read would be the most effective in reducing crime in this country? Adding 100,000 more police officers nationwide, or more money for drug treatment programs for criminals, or mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons, or expanding the death penalty for more crimes, or trying 13 and 14 year olds accused of serious crimes as adults, or money for more State prisons, or banning some types of assault weapons or more money for youth recreation and job training programs?"

	Adding 100,000 more police officers	Money for drug treat- ment for criminals	Mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons	Expanding death penalty	Trying 13- and 14-year olds as adults	Money for more State prisons	Banning assault weapons	Money for youth programs
National	13%	6%	22%	17%	9%	3%	7%	21%
Sex								
Male	15	6	20	18	11	2	6	20
Female	12	7	23	16	7	3	7	22
Race, ethnicity								
White	14	6	22	18	9	2	7	19
Black	12	8	21	9	12	3	10	24
Hispanic	14	4	27	5	8	3	2	37
Age								
18 to 29 years	12	4	20	18	7	4	9	25
30 to 44 years	16	6	23	17	8	1	5	22
45 to 64 years	12	10	23	18	8	2	6	18
65 years and older	12	6	22	11	14	4	7	19
Income								
More than \$60,000	18	6	29	15	4	3	8	15
\$40,000 to \$60,000	15	8	29	14	5	1	7	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	5	17	21	13	2	6	21
Less than \$20,000	11	7	20	14	8	4	7	25
Politics								
Republican	13	3	30	20	9	1	5	16
Democrat	14	9	16	13	9	5	9	23
Independent	15	5	22	18	9	2	6	19

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,682 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Apr. 16-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were

adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, and occupation. These data reflect respondent's first response to the question. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward government spending to reduce crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "In order to fight crime, the government can spend money in four different areas. The first is prevention, such as community education and youth programs. The second is enforcement, such as more police officers and tougher laws. The third is punishment, such as better courts and bigger jails, and the fourth is rehabilitation, such as education and work programs for former criminals. If the government could spend money in only one of these four areas to try to reduce crime in this country, do you feel the money should be spent on . . .?"

	Prevention	Punishment	Enforcement	Rehabilitation
National	41%	25%	19%	12%
Sex				
Male	41	30	16	12
Female	42	20	22	12
Race				
White	43	26	20	9
Black	37	10	11	30
Other	32	33	21	12
Age				
Less than 35 years	41	29	17	11
35 to 54 years	45	25	19	9
55 years and older	36	18	21	17
Education				
College post graduate	55	16	21	6
College graduate	38	30	23	8
Some college	49	23	17	9
High school graduate	35	29	20	11
Less than high school graduate	41	19	16	20
Income				
\$60,000 and over	47	29	19	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	44	29	17	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	47	25	19	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	38	24	21	14
Under \$15,000	31	19	18	25
Community				
Urban area	37	23	18	18
Suburban area	43	26	22	7
Rural area	44	24	17	13
Region				
Northeast	46	24	17	10
Midwest	42	17	21	17
South	38	27	19	12
West	40	32	19	7
Politics				
Republican	39	31	18	9
Democrat	44	20	19	14
Independent	38	25	23	11

Note: See Note, table 2.22. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

Attitudes toward measures to reduce crimeBy race, ethnicity, community, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994^a

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the United States some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Spend money on social and economic problems	Spend money on police, prisons, and judges	Don't know
National	52%	38%	10%
Race, ethnicity			
White	50	39	11
Black	56	35	9
Hispanic	56	36	8
Community			
City	53	39	8
Suburb	56	33	11
Small town	49	39	12
Rural area	49	42	9
Victim of crime	46	43	11

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,516 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Jan. 15-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Results are adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, age, race, education, and household size.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted

Table 2.39

Attitudes toward proposed anti-crime measuresBy race, United States, 1993^a

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way of dealing with crime in the United States. First, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose: making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled; making it more difficult for those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial; enacting tougher gun control laws; prohibiting plea bargaining--where in exchange for pleading guilty the defendant is charged with a lesser crime; making sentences more severe for all crimes; extending the death penalty for some serious crimes other than murder; limiting appeals to death sentences; putting more police on the streets, even if it requires higher taxes?"

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
Make parole more difficult	66%	16%	8%	9%	1%
White	68	16	7	8	1
Black	53	21	8	16	2
Restrict bail	59	16	11	13	1
White	61	17	10	11	1
Black	46	12	14	25	3
Impose more severe sentences	48	31	14	4	3
White	48	30	15	4	3
Black	42	34	13	7	4
Put more police on the street	43	37	15	4	1
White	43	37	14	4	2
Black	41	35	15	9	0
Enact tougher gun laws	40	24	20	13	3
White	38	25	21	13	3
Black	47	20	16	12	5
Limit appeals in death penalty cases	37	23	21	14	5
White	38	24	21	13	4
Black	23	20	19	29	9
Extend death penalty for more crimes	24	27	30	15	4
White	25	28	30	14	3
Black	22	17	26	28	7
Ban plea bargaining	24	19	31	22	4
White	25	19	31	21	4
Black	19	12	30	31	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40

Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward efforts to reduce violent crime

United States, 1995

Question: "If you had to choose just one of the following seven areas as a primary focus of efforts to reduce violent crime in your jurisdiction, which one area would you choose?"

Area of focus	Percent
Reducing drug abuse	31%
Better economy and more jobs	17
Court rules with fewer technical barriers to prosecution	16
Longer prison sentences for criminals	15
More police officers on the street	10
Reducing the number of guns on the street	3
Expanded use of the death penalty	1
All of them ^a	6
Other/none ^a	1

Note: These data are from a survey of police chiefs and county sheriffs conducted Jan. 17-24, 1995 by Peter D. Hart Research Associates for the Death Penalty Information Center. The sample provides a cross-section of police chiefs and county sheriffs from throughout the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. The sample is based on a mailing list of chiefs of police and a mailing list of county sheriffs from the major counties in the U.S. The list of chiefs of police was first sorted by the size of the community they served and, within community, by zip code to provide a representative cross-section. The list of sheriffs also was sorted by zip code (all were large jurisdictions) to provide a proper geographic distribution. Prior to interviewing, a letter was mailed to each potential respondent to make them aware of the survey and to request their participation, but without any discussion of the contents of the interview. The actual respondents were selected from the two lists on a random basis using equal intervals and a random starting point. A total of 386 daytime telephone interviews were conducted with randomly designated respondents. After the interviews had been completed, a subsample of the respondents was recontacted to verify that the data had been accurately recorded.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.41

Attitudes toward wiretapping

United States, selected years 1974-94

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	Approve	Disapprove
1974	16%	80%
1975	16	80
1977	18	78
1978	19	78
1982	19	77
1983	18	78
1985	23	74
1986	22	74
1988	20	74
1989	26	69
1990	22	72
1991	24	70
1993	23	72
1994	18	76

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.42

Reported self-protective measures taken as a result of concerns about crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the following things have you done as a result of concerns about crime?"

	Bought a gun	Carried a protective device, such as mace, a knife, a whistle, etc.	Bought a car alarm or locking device for your car	Installed a home security system
National	27%	32%	28%	20%
Sex				
Male	35	27	29	19
Female	21	36	27	21
Race				
White	29	33	25	20
Black	24	27	31	16
Other	19	30	45	23
Age				
Less than 35 years	28	42	31	18
35 to 54 years	29	28	28	23
55 years and older	23	23	22	17
Education				
College post graduate	19	29	45	25
College graduate	29	33	39	29
Some college	29	38	34	21
High school graduate	28	32	24	17
Less than high school graduate	27	24	17	15
Income				
\$60,000 and over	34	36	51	33
\$40,000 to \$59,999	33	36	32	21
\$30,000 to \$39,999	33	33	32	17
\$15,000 to \$29,999	24	31	23	17
Under \$15,000	19	21	18	13
Community				
Urban area	24	36	38	23
Suburban area	23	32	31	21
Rural area	34	28	18	16
Region				
Northeast	20	31	27	17
Midwest	23	28	25	17
South	37	33	29	24
West	26	36	31	18
Politics				
Republican	33	30	29	17
Democrat	25	32	28	21
Independent	22	35	26	23

Note: See Note, table 2.22.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	3%	83%	8%	3%	86%	8%	4%	86%	6%	3%	82%	11%	3%	84%	9%	3%	85%	8%
Sex																		
Male	3	83	9	2	84	9	4	84	8	5	80	12	4	84	10	4	84	8
Female	4	83	7	3	88	6	3	86	6	2	83	10	3	85	8	3	86	8
Race																		
White	3	84	8	2	87	7	3	87	6	3	84	10	3	85	9	2	87	8
Black/other	9	77	8	10	79	9	10	74	8	6	71	16	5	80	8	9	77	9
Age																		
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	0	90	5	4	87	7	7	73	11	6	78	14	8	79	8
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	0	81	12	4	85	6	6	78	12	6	79	10	5	81	9
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	83	11	3	85	9	3	86	8
50 years and older	1	86	8	2	89	5	3	86	6	6	84	11	2	87	8	2	88	7
Education																		
College	3	79	10	3	83	11	4	82	8	2	82	11	3	83	11	2	84	9
High school	4	86	6	2	89	5	4	89	5	4	82	10	4	86	7	3	88	7
Grade school	2	84	8	4	84	6	3	81	7	2	79	14	4	81	10	4	81	9
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	2	83	9	1	85	12	2	84	7	2	83	11	2	84	11	1	88	8
Clerical	2	86	6	3	92	2	2	92	4	2	86	9	2	90	6	4	88	7
Manual	4	83	8	3	84	7	6	83	8	4	80	11	5	83	8	4	83	9
Farmer	0	91	9	5	79	16	3	87	5	3	87	10	3	89	5	3	83	6
Region																		
Northeast	2	86	7	1	85	6	2	88	7	3	82	11	2	86	8	3	88	6
Midwest	3	82	8	1	90	7	2	87	5	4	82	11	3	85	9	3	87	7
South	3	86	7	5	83	9	2	85	6	3	80	11	4	82	11	4	82	10
West	5	76	10	3	87	7	4	81	9	2	83	11	4	84	8	3	85	8
Religion																		
Protestant	3	85	7	3	87	7	3	86	6	2	82	12	3	84	10	3	85	8
Catholic	3	83	7	2	88	6	3	87	6	4	82	10	3	87	8	2	88	6
Jewish	0	75	9	0	91	9	2	86	9	0	89	0	3	78	6	8	90	3
None	10	71	10	2	72	14	5	74	12	7	72	13	6	76	10	4	72	14
Politics																		
Republican	2	89	5	1	89	7	2	90	5	2	88	9	2	88	8	2	87	8
Democrat	3	85	8	4	87	7	4	84	7	4	80	11	3	84	10	3	88	6
Independent	4	78	9	2	84	9	4	84	7	3	80	12	5	82	8	3	82	10

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right
3%	79%	12%	4%	82%	10%	3%	84%	9%	3%	83%	9%	4%	80%	11%	3%	81%	10%	3%	85%	8%
4	78	14	5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11	5	78	12	5	81	10	3	83	9
3	80	11	3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8	3	81	11	2	82	10	2	87	6
2	81	12	3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9	3	80	12	2	82	10	2	86	8
7	70	14	8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8	10	76	8	9	76	11	5	82	8
0	76	17	8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5	3	70	20	16	74	7	7	70	14
4	78	9	8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9	8	77	9	2	86	8	4	81	9
4	78	13	3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10	4	80	11	4	81	9	2	87	7
2	82	12	2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8	3	81	12	2	81	11	2	86	7
3	77	14	3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10	4	78	12	3	80	11	2	84	10
3	84	9	4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9	5	82	9	4	84	8	4	87	6
5	71	18	3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6	2	78	17	5	78	9	3	86	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	81	10	2	84	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	85	10	2	87	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	86	7	2	87	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	78	11	4	84	7
2	80	13	3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11	3	78	11	2	80	12	2	83	10
2	81	12	3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8	3	80	12	3	83	8	2	88	6
5	78	11	4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8	5	82	11	5	82	9	3	86	6
2	82	12	8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15	0	89	8	3	94	3	5	81	10
3	82	10	6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10	4	83	8	2	82	11	3	86	6
4	80	10	4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10	3	78	12	4	79	11	2	84	8
4	78	14	3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8	5	82	10	4	84	8	2	86	8
3	79	12	5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9	4	73	16	4	80	10	3	84	9
3	80	12	4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8	4	81	10	3	82	9	2	87	7
2	81	12	3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8	2	80	13	3	82	9	3	85	7
0	80	20	3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15	0	81	9	0	81	12	2	79	10
7	70	7	11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16	8	72	14	3	77	14	3	76	12
2	86	10	2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8	2	82	11	3	85	8	2	88	7
4	78	13	5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9	5	79	12	4	79	12	3	85	8
4	76	12	4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10	5	79	10	4	81	9	3	84	8

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward requiring mandatory life imprisonment for anyone convicted of a violent felony for the third time

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law requiring mandatory life imprisonment for anyone convicted of a violent felony for the third time?"

	Favor	Oppose
National	86%	12%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	83	16
Female	89	8
<u>Race</u>		
White	88	10
Black	68	26
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 30 years	85	13
31 to 44 years	86	13
45 to 60 years	88	11
61 years and older	85	11
<u>Education</u>		
Some college	86	14
High school graduate	87	12
Less than high school graduate	86	9
<u>Income</u>		
\$50,000 and over	85	13
\$30,000 to \$49,999	90	10
\$20,000 to \$29,999	88	11
\$12,000 to \$19,999	86	14
Under \$12,000	80	13

Note: These data are from an ABC News/Washington Post Poll conducted in February 1994. Telephone interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,829 adults. The error margin for the survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. The "don't know/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Attitudes toward rehabilitation and treatment of criminals who commit violent crimes
By race, ethnicity, community, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994^a

	"Thinking of criminals who commit violent crimes, do you think most, some, only a few, or none of them can be rehabilitated given early intervention with the right program?"					"Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: in trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"				
	Most	Some	Only a few	None	Don't know	Rehabilitate	Punish	Neither/other ^b	Both equally ^b	Don't know
National	17%	47%	25%	6%	5%	32%	49%	2%	8%	9%
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>										
White	14	48	27	6	5	31	50	2	8	9
Black	28	47	17	5	3	40	46	1	9	4
Hispanic	18	44	24	7	7	30	56	5	3	6
<u>Community</u>										
City	15	51	22	8	4	32	47	3	8	10
Suburb	16	51	22	6	5	33	49	3	10	5
Small town	16	48	24	7	5	31	51	2	8	8
Rural area	20	38	32	4	5	34	52	1	5	8
Victim of crime	12	45	28	12	2	32	53	2	10	3

Note: See Note, table 2.38.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bResponse volunteered.

Table 2.46

Attitudes toward government response to criminals who commit violent crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: in trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"

	Rehabilitate criminals	Punish criminals	Both equally ^a	Not sure
National	25%	61%	6%	5%
Sex				
Male	24	65	4	4
Female	26	57	7	6
Race, ethnicity				
White	22	64	5	5
Black	44	46	8	1
Hispanic	23	56	7	12
Age				
18 to 29 years	33	57	5	3
30 to 44 years	24	61	6	6
45 to 64 years	23	64	6	5
65 years and older	19	64	4	5
Education				
College graduate	31	53	5	5
Some college	23	58	10	5
No college	24	65	4	5
Income				
More than \$60,000	23	64	5	5
\$40,000 to \$60,000	24	63	4	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	26	63	6	4
Less than \$20,000	24	56	8	8

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,491 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Sept. 25-28, 1993. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, and occupation. The "neither/other" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward purpose of prisons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "What do you feel is the main purpose of prisons. Is it . . .?"

	To keep criminals out of society	To punish criminals	To rehabilitate criminals
National	61%	22%	13%
Sex			
Male	58	26	13
Female	65	19	13
Race			
White	63	24	12
Black	53	17	22
Other	60	17	15
Age			
Less than 35 years	63	21	13
35 to 54 years	60	25	12
55 years and older	62	19	14
Education			
College post graduate	67	20	8
College graduate	59	28	9
Some college	58	27	14
High school graduate	61	22	16
Less than high school graduate	66	17	11
Income			
\$60,000 and over	64	29	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	58	26	13
\$30,000 to \$39,999	55	19	22
\$15,000 to \$29,999	66	21	12
Under \$15,000	63	19	14
Community			
Urban area	60	21	15
Suburban area	62	24	11
Rural area	62	22	13
Region			
Northeast	66	18	13
Midwest	70	14	12
South	50	31	17
West	63	24	9
Politics			
Republican	61	28	9
Democrat	60	18	18
Independent	68	20	9

Note: See Note, table 2.22. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48		
Attitudes toward building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given to criminals		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994		
Question: "Would you approve or disapprove of building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given to criminals?"		
	Approve	Disapprove
National	73%	25%
Sex		
Male	71	27
Female	75	22
Race		
White	75	23
Black	68	26
Age		
18 to 30 years	71	28
31 to 44 years	73	26
45 to 60 years	78	20
61 years and older	71	24
Education		
Some college	73	26
High school graduate	73	26
Less than high school graduate	77	18
Income		
\$50,000 and over	75	23
\$30,000 to \$49,999	73	27
\$20,000 to \$29,999	73	26
\$12,000 to \$19,999	74	24
Under \$12,000	70	26
Note: See Note, table 2.44. The "don't know/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.		
Table 2.49		
Attitudes toward building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given if taxes were increased		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994		
Question: "What if building more prisons meant your taxes went up to pay for them? Would you still approve?"		
	Yes, approve	No, disapprove
National	85%	14%
Sex		
Male	85	14
Female	85	13
Race		
White	86	12
Black	72	24
Age		
18 to 30 years	80	18
31 to 44 years	86	13
45 to 60 years	88	11
61 years and older	85	12
Education		
Some college	90	8
High school graduate	84	14
Less than high school graduate	74	24
Income		
\$50,000 and over	89	10
\$30,000 to \$49,999	88	10
\$20,000 to \$29,999	88	12
\$12,000 to \$19,999	81	19
Under \$12,000	75	19
Note: See Note, table 2.44. This question was asked of those responding "approve" to the question presented in table 2.48. The "don't know/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 2.50				
Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles who commit crimes				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994				
Question: "How do you think society should deal with juveniles (those under age 18) who commit crimes?"				
	Less emphasis on punishment/ more on re-habilitation	Give same punishment as adults	Other ^a	Depends on circumstances ^a
National	31%	52%	3%	13%
Sex				
Male	28	58	2	11
Female	34	47	4	14
Race				
White	32	51	3	13
Nonwhite ^b	33	61	0	6
Black	31	62	0	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	35	48	5	11
30 to 49 years	32	52	3	13
50 to 64 years	25	56	1	15
65 years and older	32	55	4	9
Education				
College post graduate	49	37	0	14
College graduate	39	47	2	12
Some college	31	47	4	16
No college	27	59	3	10
Income				
\$75,000 and over	33	53	2	12
\$50,000 and over ^c	31	54	1	14
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32	52	3	12
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	51	5	10
Under \$20,000	32	49	5	13
Community				
Urban area	32	53	2	12
Suburban area	34	50	4	11
Rural area	28	53	3	15
Region				
East	32	48	4	16
Midwest	36	55	3	5
South	29	56	2	13
West	27	48	6	17
Politics				
Republican	29	54	4	12
Democrat	34	48	1	17
Independent	31	55	4	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles who commit violent crimes

By race, ethnicity, community, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994^a

Question: "In your view, should juveniles who commit violent crimes be treated the same as adults, or should they be given more lenient treatment in a juvenile court?"

	Treated the same as adults	Given more lenient treatment	Treated tougher ^b	Depends ^b	Don't know
National	68%	13%	(c)	16%	3%
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>					
White	69	12	(c)	16	3
Black	71	17	(c)	11	1
Hispanic	64	15	(c)	19	2
<u>Community</u>					
City	70	7	1%	17	5
Suburb	68	15	(c)	16	1
Small town	66	17	(c)	16	1
Rural area	69	14	(c)	15	2
Victim of crime	71	8	1	15	5

Note: See Note, table 2.38.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bResponse volunteered.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward success of treating juvenile offenders differently than adult offenders who commit the same crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "In most places, there are criminal justice programs that treat juveniles differently than adults who commit the same crimes. These programs emphasize protecting and rehabilitating juveniles rather than punishing them. How successful would you say these programs have been at controlling juvenile crime?"

	Very successful	Moderately successful	Not very successful	Not successful at all
National	1%	24%	49%	23%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	1	24	46	27
Female	1	23	51	20
<u>Race</u>				
White	1	23	49	23
Nonwhite ^a	6	24	45	23
Black	8	24	40	26
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	1	32	45	18
30 to 49 years	1	22	51	24
50 to 64 years	4	21	48	24
65 years and older	2	18	47	28
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	1	22	53	19
College graduate	1	24	51	20
Some college	(b)	27	43	26
No college	2	21	50	24
<u>Income</u>				
\$75,000 and over	0	21	54	24
\$50,000 and over ^c	(b)	21	49	27
\$30,000 to \$49,999	1	24	50	22
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2	17	54	25
Under \$20,000	2	27	46	20
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	2	25	41	28
Suburban area	1	24	51	22
Rural area	1	23	56	17
<u>Region</u>				
East	1	29	41	24
Midwest	1	20	53	23
South	2	19	52	25
West	1	27	47	21
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	1	23	55	17
Democrat	2	25	44	26
Independent	1	22	47	27

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bLess than 1 percent.

^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward treatment of juvenile first-time offenders compared to adult first-time offenders

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "First, do you think that juveniles convicted of their first crime should be given the same punishment as adults convicted of their first crime, or should juveniles be treated less harshly?"

	Treated the same	Treated less harshly	Depends on the circumstances ^a
National	50%	40%	9%
Sex			
Male	50	41	9
Female	50	40	8
Race			
White	50	40	9
Nonwhite ^b	50	44	4
Black	41	50	5
Age			
18 to 29 years	53	41	6
30 to 49 years	48	43	9
50 to 64 years	53	38	7
65 years and older	50	37	10
Education			
College post graduate	41	51	8
College graduate	41	51	8
Some college	48	43	9
No college	56	34	8
Income			
\$75,000 and over	40	55	5
\$50,000 and over ^c	39	54	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	52	39	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	51	37	12
Under \$20,000	56	34	7
Community			
Urban area	47	45	7
Suburban area	53	39	8
Rural area	52	35	11
Region			
East	43	42	14
Midwest	50	45	5
South	53	37	7
West	53	39	8
Politics			
Republican	51	41	7
Democrat	51	39	9
Independent	50	40	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes black respondents.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles after their second or third crimes compared to adults after their second or third crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "First, do you think that juveniles convicted of their second or third crimes should be given the same punishment as adults convicted of their second or third crimes -- or should juveniles be treated less harshly?"

	Treated the same	Treated less harshly	Depends on the circumstances ^a
National	83%	12%	4%
Sex			
Male	85	10	4
Female	81	14	5
Race			
White	83	12	5
Nonwhite ^b	86	12	2
Black	86	13	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	81	17	1
30 to 49 years	85	10	4
50 to 64 years	79	13	7
65 years and older	83	13	4
Education			
College post graduate	69	25	5
College graduate	75	20	4
Some college	87	8	4
No college	85	11	4
Income			
\$75,000 and over	78	17	2
\$50,000 and over ^c	81	15	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	13	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	87	8	5
Under \$20,000	85	13	2
Community			
Urban area	84	13	2
Suburban area	81	13	6
Rural area	83	10	7
Region			
East	77	15	7
Midwest	88	10	2
South	79	15	5
West	90	8	2
Politics			
Republican	85	11	4
Democrat	77	18	5
Independent	86	8	4

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes black respondents.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55					
Attitudes toward the penalty for murder					
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994					
Question: "In your view, what should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"					
	Death	Life without parole	Depends ^a	Neither/ other ^a	Don't know/ refused
National	50%	32%	11%	3%	4%
Sex					
Male	53	31	11	1	4
Female	47	34	12	3	4
Race					
White	54	30	11	1	4
Black	21	48	15	13	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	51	39	5	4	1
30 to 49 years	51	29	15	1	4
50 years and older	47	33	11	3	6
Education					
College post graduate	37	41	13	3	6
College graduate	45	37	12	2	4
No college	50	32	10	3	5
Region					
East	48	34	11	2	5
Midwest	49	29	13	3	6
South	53	34	9	3	1
West	47	33	13	2	5
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.					
^a Response volunteered.					
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.					

Table 2.56			
Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder			
United States, selected years 1953-95 ^a			
Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"			
	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	No opinion ^b
1953	68%	25%	7%
1956	53	34	13
1957	47	34	18
1960	53	36	11
1965	45	43	12
1966	42	47	11
1967	54	38	8
1969	51	40	9
1971	49	40	11
1972 ^c	50	41	9
1972 ^d	57	32	11
1976	66	26	8
1978	62	27	11
1981	66	25	9
1985	72	20	8
1991	76	18	6
1994	80	16	4
1995	77	13	10
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.			
^b May include other response categories such as "depends" or "refused."			
^c Mar. 3-5.			
^d Nov. 10-13.			
Source: George Gallup, Jr., <i>The Gallup Poll</i> (Los Angeles: The Gallup Organization, June 2, 1995), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.57			
Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995			
Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"			
	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	Depends
National	77%	13%	8%
Sex			
Male	80	12	6
Female	74	15	9
Race			
White	81	10	7
Black	53	31	14
Nonwhite ^a	56	30	12
Age			
18 to 29 years	80	14	4
30 to 49 years	77	13	8
50 to 64 years	79	12	7
50 years and older	75	12	11
65 years and older	71	13	14
Education			
College post graduate	69	22	7
College graduate	75	17	6
Some college	81	9	8
No college	76	14	8
Income			
\$50,000 and over	81	14	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	7	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	75	14	8
Under \$20,000	71	17	11
Community			
Urban area	72	17	8
Suburban area	83	9	7
Rural area	79	11	8
Region			
East	75	17	8
Midwest	78	10	9
South	77	12	8
West	78	15	6
Politics			
Republican	89	7	4
Democrat	67	20	10
Independent	76	13	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-94

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976		1977		1978		1980		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	66%	30%	67%	26%	66%	28%	67%	27%	74%	20%	73%	22%	70%	24%	76%	19%
Sex																
Male	73	24	75	22	74	24	75	21	80	16	80	16	77	19	80	17
Female	60	34	61	30	61	31	61	32	69	24	68	27	66	27	72	22
Race																
White	68	28	70	24	69	25	70	24	77	18	76	19	75	20	79	17
Black/other	44	51	46	47	44	48	40	51	51	42	49	44	46	46	53	35
Age																
18 to 20 years	55	42	69	30	63	33	70	27	68	26	64	29	68	27	69	29
21 to 29 years	58	38	62	31	64	31	66	31	74	20	74	22	76	19	75	20
30 to 49 years	69	27	67	27	67	28	69	26	74	21	76	19	70	24	76	18
50 years and older	68	26	70	23	68	25	66	25	74	20	71	25	67	26	76	20
Education																
College	63	33	66	29	66	29	67	30	71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22
High school	68	27	69	24	68	26	71	23	78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17
Grade school	61	30	65	29	60	31	56	33	64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21
Income^a																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																
Professional/business	67	30	64	28	68	28	68	28	72	23	73	23	75	20	76	19
Clerical	66	27	64	26	72	23	69	26	79	17	78	18	71	23	76	19
Manual	68	29	71	25	65	28	68	26	73	21	71	23	69	25	76	19
Farmer	70	20	74	20	76	20	71	15	77	15	85	10	61	39	76	22
Region																
Northeast	70	26	64	31	67	28	68	26	74	22	70	25	74	20	74	21
Midwest	65	31	68	25	69	24	66	26	72	21	75	21	65	28	73	20
South	63	31	64	28	64	30	66	28	74	21	70	25	68	27	76	19
West	65	32	77	20	64	31	70	25	76	18	79	16	78	16	79	17
Religion																
Protestant	65	30	67	26	67	27	67	26	73	21	74	22	70	24	76	19
Catholic	68	27	70	25	68	27	71	23	76	20	72	22	72	23	78	19
Jewish	74	26	66	26	79	21	75	22	73	19	67	26	85	4	62	31
None	55	41	64	34	58	38	54	39	73	16	72	26	68	26	75	20
Politics																
Republican	73	23	74	21	73	23	77	18	79	16	85	13	80	16	83	13
Democrat	65	30	67	27	63	31	63	31	71	24	67	28	64	30	70	24
Independent	62	34	64	29	66	27	66	28	73	20	72	22	70	23	75	19

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
71%	23%	70%	24%	71%	22%	74%	20%	74%	19%	72%	22%	72%	21%	74%	20%
79	17	73	22	77	18	81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16	79	17
66	28	67	26	66	26	69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24	71	22
75	20	74	21	76	18	77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18	78	16
49	43	46	43	46	44	57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38	56	34
68	24	64	36	61	35	69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23	73	21
72	23	69	27	73	24	71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26	72	21
70	27	74	21	72	21	76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20	75	20
74	20	66	26	70	22	74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20	75	18
72	23	70	26	71	23	72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24	73	21
73	23	73	20	73	20	77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18	77	17
64	26	54	38	59	27	69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18	67	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	22	77	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	18	76	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	81	14	75	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	25	71	22
76	21	72	25	72	21	75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23	75	20
70	25	74	19	72	21	73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21	74	19
69	25	68	24	71	24	74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19	75	19
83	17	65	28	67	29	91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21	74	18
70	26	72	23	66	26	72	19	75	20	71	23	65	26	70	24
69	26	67	26	70	24	72	22	76	20	70	24	72	18	72	20
67	26	67	26	72	21	75	21	72	20	71	22	75	19	76	19
83	13	76	19	76	17	76	19	76	16	76	20	72	24	78	16
72	23	70	24	72	22	75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20	75	18
69	26	70	24	73	21	73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22	75	19
79	16	80	10	63	23	87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21	72	26
73	24	65	28	67	26	71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23	73	20
80	15	83	14	81	12	82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13	84	12
66	30	61	32	62	32	68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30	65	28
70	23	69	24	72	20	73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20	76	17

Table 2.59

Attitudes toward the death penalty for teenagers convicted of murderBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1994^a

Question: "When a teenager commits a murder and is found guilty by a jury, do you think he should get the death penalty or should he be spared because of his youth?"

	Yes, death penalty	No, spared	Don't know/ refused
National	60%	30%	10%
Sex			
Male	66	26	8
Female	56	33	11
Race			
White	60	30	10
Nonwhite ^b	59	33	8
Black	55	38	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	60	30	10
30 to 49 years	62	30	8
50 to 64 years	55	34	11
65 years and older	63	25	12
Education			
College post graduate	52	39	9
College graduate	59	33	8
Some college	59	37	14
No college	63	29	8
Income			
\$75,000 and over	68	28	4
\$50,000 and over ^c	62	30	8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	31	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	66	22	12
Under \$20,000	55	33	12
Community			
Urban area	60	31	9
Suburban area	61	30	9
Rural area	60	28	12
Region			
East	57	32	11
Midwest	59	31	10
South	64	28	8
West	60	29	11
Politics			
Republican	65	24	11
Democrat	56	37	7
Independent	61	28	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes black respondents.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 348 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1994), p. 4; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder given evidence that innocent persons have been sentenced to death

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Some experts estimate that one out of a hundred people who have been sentenced to death were actually innocent. If that estimate were right, would you still support the death penalty for a person convicted of a murder, or not?"

	Yes, still support	No, would not support	Depends
National	74%	20%	4%
Sex			
Male	79	15	5
Female	70	24	4
Race			
White	75	19	4
Black	61	28	9
Nonwhite ^a	68	22	8
Age			
18 to 29 years	73	23	2
30 to 49 years	76	20	4
50 to 64 years	76	15	8
50 years and older	74	17	6
65 years and older	72	19	5
Education			
College post graduate	77	20	2
College graduate	79	17	4
Some college	76	19	5
No college	70	22	5
Income			
\$50,000 and over	79	17	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	17	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	14	7
Under \$20,000	66	25	5
Community			
Urban area	69	24	5
Suburban area	82	12	4
Rural area	73	22	4
Region			
East	76	18	5
Midwest	72	21	4
South	73	22	5
West	77	16	4
Politics			
Republican	77	18	3
Democrat	70	23	6
Independent	75	18	4

Note: This question was asked of those respondents answering "yes" to the question presented in table 2.57. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty

United States, 1995

Question: "Which of the following three statements comes closest to your own point of view about the death penalty?"

	Percent
I support the death penalty and think it works well	34%
Philosophically, I support the death penalty, but I don't think it is an effective law enforcement tool in practice	58
I oppose the death penalty	4
A combination ^a	1
None ^a	2

Note: See Note, table 2.40. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.62

Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty

United States, 1995

Question: "I would like to read you some statements people make about the death penalty. Regardless of whether you support or oppose the death penalty, for each one I read, please tell me whether that statement is totally accurate, largely accurate, largely inaccurate, or totally inaccurate when it comes to the death penalty as it is now used."

	Totally accurate	Largely accurate	Largely inaccurate	Totally inaccurate	Not sure
Death penalty cases are hard to close and take up a lot of police time	20%	45%	27%	6%	2%
Politicians support the death penalty as a symbolic way to show they are tough on crime	33	52	10	2	3
Murderers think about the range of possible punishments before committing homicides	1	15	41	41	2
Race is a factor in determining who gets the death penalty	1	15	46	32	6
The death penalty is one of the most important law enforcement tools	5	25	44	23	3
If the number of executions increases significantly in the United States, there is a good chance that mistakes will be made and innocent people will be put to death	4	28	50	16	2
Debates about the death penalty distract Congress and State legislatures from focusing on real solutions to crime problems	11	46	30	11	2
The death penalty significantly reduces the number of homicides	4	22	45	22	7

Note: See Note, table 2.40.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.63

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having any firearms)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%	46%	43%	40%	42%	41%
Sex															
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34	33
Race															
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45	44
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26	24
Age															
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48	42
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38	34
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44	41
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42	43
Education															
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38	38
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46	44
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47	37
Income^a															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	49	52
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	50
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	38
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	32	28
Occupation															
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38	38
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36	36
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51	45
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68	67
Region															
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	29	26
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	41	46
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	52	48
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	39	35
Religion															
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36	34
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9	18
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37	32
Politics															
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51	49
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35	37
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42	39

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 2.64

Respondents reporting owning a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you personally own a gun, or not?"

	Yes	No
National	35%	64%
Sex		
Male	50	50
Female	22	77
Race		
White	38	61
Black	17	83
Nonwhite ^a	20	80
Age		
18 to 29 years	25	75
30 to 49 years	38	62
50 to 64 years	47	51
50 years and older	39	59
65 years and older	31	68
Education		
College post graduate	30	70
College graduate	36	64
Some college	37	62
No college	34	65
Income		
\$50,000 and over	40	60
\$30,000 to \$49,999	41	58
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	59
Under \$20,000	26	74
Community		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	38	62
Rural area	52	47
Region		
East	22	78
Midwest	35	64
South	46	53
West	35	65
Politics		
Republican	38	61
Democrat	30	69
Independent	37	63

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having a firearm)

	Firearm in the home			
	Any type	Type of firearm		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	41%	24%	24%	24%
Sex				
Male	50	32	33	34
Female	33	19	18	17
Race				
White	44	26	28	28
Black/other	24	16	9	9
Age				
18 to 20 years	42	24	23	26
21 to 29 years	34	18	21	20
30 to 49 years	41	25	24	26
50 years and older	43	27	26	24
Education				
College	38	24	21	22
High school	44	26	28	28
Grade school	37	22	24	22
Income				
\$50,000 and over	52	34	32	34
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50	31	31	33
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38	24	24	23
Under \$20,000	28	14	15	12
Occupation				
Professional/business	38	24	22	22
Clerical	36	22	20	20
Manual	45	27	28	28
Farmer	67	37	50	45
Region				
Northeast	26	13	18	20
Midwest	46	23	31	28
South	48	32	29	26
West	35	23	14	22
Religion				
Protestant	46	28	28	28
Catholic	34	20	20	22
Jewish	18	18	0	3
None	32	16	18	21
Politics				
Republican	49	31	30	31
Democrat	37	22	20	21
Independent	39	23	24	24

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.66

Firearm owners' reported training and firearm storage practices

By demographic and other characteristics, United States, 1994

	Firearm owners, total ^a	Received formal training	Store firearms loaded ^b	Store firearms loaded and unlocked ^c
National	100%	56%	29%	21%
Sex				
Male	62	74	32	24
Female	38	29	27	17
Age				
Less than 50 years	62	57	27	19
50 years and older	38	56	32	25
Education				
College graduate	25	66	36	30
Less than college graduate	75	53	37	19
Income				
\$35,000 and over	61	61	30	23
Under \$35,000	39	51	27	21
Community				
Urban area	27	62	34	23
Other	72	54	27	21
Region				
South	28	50	40	27
Other	72	59	25	19
Children under 18 years old in household				
Yes	39	53	22	14
No	60	59	34	26
Own a handgun				
Yes	68	61	38	28
No	32	46	9	8
Number of firearms owned				
One	11	37	31	22
More than one	89	60	17	15
Reason for owning firearm^d				
Protection	38	61	48	34
Other	61	54	17	13
Firearms in household when growing up				
Yes	79	60	30	22
No	20	45	25	20
National Rifle Association member				
Yes	15	78	43	33
No	85	53	27	19

Note: These data are from a national random-digit dialing telephone survey of 800 firearm owners aged 18 years and older conducted by Fact Finders Inc., Delmar, NY, for the Harvard Injury Control Center, Boston, MA from May to June 1994. To ensure a nationally representative sample of firearm owners, the sample was stratified according to the population of each State. The number of interviews designated for each State was determined by that State's population relative to the total population of the 50 States. Because of stratification, firearm owners in States with relatively few firearm owners are overrepresented in the sample compared with firearm owners in States in which a high percentage of people own firearms. Once a telephone number was selected, as many as 10 attempts were made to screen the household selected. Respondents were not identifiable by name or address. The firearm owners themselves were interviewed. When there was not a firearm owner in the household, the call was terminated and the respondent recorded as a non-firearm owner. Of individuals contacted, 27 percent refused to be interviewed. For individuals who passed the firearm screening question, fewer than 2 percent did not complete the entire survey. A total of 82 people did not report their income, 80 did not specify whether they owned a handgun, and for 77 it could not be determined whether they owned more than one firearm. For these categories, missing cases were excluded from percentage calculations. In a survey of 800 respondents, for projection to the entire United States firearm-owning population, the results are subject to an error margin of plus or minus 4 percentage points for each question because of chance variation in the sample.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of missing cases.

^bRespondents asked whether any firearm was currently loaded.

^cRespondents asked whether any firearm was currently loaded and unlocked.

^dRespondents asked whether protection is one of the reasons they own a firearm.

Source: David Hemenway, Sara J. Solnick, and Deborah R. Azrael, "Firearm Training and Storage," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 1 (Jan. 4, 1995), p. 48, Table 2; p. 49, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

Respondents reporting using or carrying a firearm for self-defense

By race, ethnicity, and community, United States, 1994

	"On another subject, other than when you might have been in the military or working in security or law enforcement, have you ever used a firearm for self-defense outside of your home, or not? And by using it I don't necessarily mean firing it but also just displaying it in a way that might have scared off a potential attacker. How many times have you used a firearm in that way?"				"Other than for military or job use, do you currently ever carry a firearm outside of your home for self-defense, or not? Do you always carry that firearm, frequently carry it or only occasionally carry it?"				
	Yes, used or displayed gun				Carry gun				
	Total ^a	Once	More than once	No	Total ^b	Always	Frequently	Occasionally	Never
National	8%	5%	3%	92%	11%	2%	3%	6%	89%
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>									
White	9	5	3	91	12	2	3	6	88
Black	6	1	4	94	9	(c)	1	8	91
Hispanic	9	7	2	91	7	(c)	2	5	93
<u>Community</u>									
City	10	5	4	90	12	2	3	7	87
Suburb	10	7	3	90	8	1	3	4	92
Small town	4	2	1	96	9	3	1	4	91
Rural	10	5	5	90	16	2	3	10	84

Note: See Note, table 2.36. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding. ^cLess than 0.5 percent.^aIncludes those responding "yes," but unsure of how many times.^bIncludes those indicating that they do carry a gun, but not sure how often.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.68			
Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995			
Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"			
	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now
National	62%	12%	24%
Sex			
Male	57	13	28
Female	67	11	20
Race			
White	61	13	25
Black	76	12	10
Nonwhite ^a	73	9	15
Age			
18 to 29 years	60	15	23
30 to 49 years	62	14	22
50 to 64 years	66	13	19
50 years and older	64	8	26
65 years and older	62	3	33
Education			
College post graduate	64	7	28
College graduate	65	7	26
Some college	64	16	19
No college	59	13	26
Income			
\$50,000 and over	70	11	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	18	25
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	9	30
Under \$20,000	68	11	19
Community			
Urban area	67	10	21
Suburban area	64	14	21
Rural area	45	15	39
Region			
East	61	12	24
Midwest	60	8	30
South	65	15	19
West	62	13	24
Politics			
Republican	49	15	34
Democrat	68	11	20
Independent	69	11	18
Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
^a Includes black respondents.			
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.69			
Attitudes toward the registration of handguns			
United States, selected years 1982-93			
Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"			
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1982	66%	30%	4%
1985	70	25	5
1990	81	17	2
1991	80	17	3
1993	81	18	1
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
Source: George Gallup, Jr., <i>The Gallup Poll Monthly</i> , No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 20. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.70			
Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons			
United States, selected years 1980-93			
Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"			
	Should	Should not	Don't know or refused
January 1980	31%	65%	4%
December 1980	38	51	11
April 1981	39	58	3
June 1981	41	54	5
October 1987	42	50	8
September 1990	41	55	4
March 1991	43	53	4
March 1993	42	54	4
December 1993	39	60	1
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
Source: George Gallup, Jr., <i>The Gallup Poll Monthly</i> , No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.71

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-94

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1980		1982	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	70%	27%	74%	25%	75%	24%	74%	24%	72%	27%	72%	26%	69%	29%	72%	26%
Sex																
Male	61	37	67	32	66	33	66	32	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31
Female	79	17	79	19	83	15	80	17	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23
Race																
White	70	27	73	25	75	24	73	25	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27
Black/other	69	26	74	24	77	22	81	15	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19
Age																
18 to 20 years	70	27	73	27	75	23	74	26	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23
21 to 29 years	74	24	76	23	77	23	79	19	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24
30 to 49 years	68	29	72	26	76	24	70	27	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26
50 years and older	70	26	74	24	74	24	73	24	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29
Education																
College	71	27	76	23	77	22	76	22	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23
High school	72	26	73	25	75	23	74	24	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27
Grade school	66	29	70	27	71	27	68	26	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30
Income^a																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																
Professional/business	69	28	71	27	74	25	73	24	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23
Clerical	80	18	78	21	84	16	81	18	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23
Manual	72	26	74	24	74	24	70	27	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29
Farmer	54	44	56	42	52	48	60	33	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60
Region																
Northeast	83	16	88	10	88	12	85	12	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13
Midwest	69	27	72	28	77	22	76	22	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24
South	63	33	67	31	70	28	66	30	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36
West	67	32	69	29	66	32	70	29	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30
Religion																
Protestant	66	31	68	31	71	28	70	27	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30
Catholic	78	19	83	15	85	14	83	15	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17
Jewish	96	4	98	2	98	2	96	4	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5
None	69	29	81	18	70	29	71	28	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28
Politics																
Republican	70	27	70	28	74	25	74	23	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33
Democrat	72	25	76	22	78	22	77	20	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24
Independent	68	30	73	26	73	25	70	28	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1984		1985		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
70%	27%	72%	26%	70%	28%	74%	24%	78%	21%	79%	20%	81%	18%	81%	17%	78%	20%
62	37	65	34	62	36	66	33	69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26	70	29
76	20	78	20	76	22	79	17	85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11	84	14
69	29	72	27	69	29	74	24	77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18	77	22
79	18	76	22	74	23	75	23	81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15	84	14
71	24	71	29	69	29	73	24	66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17	85	15
73	25	74	25	76	23	73	26	81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17	78	20
70	29	71	28	68	30	72	26	74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17	77	22
70	26	72	26	69	29	75	20	81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18	79	19
74	25	75	24	74	25	76	22	80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15	79	19
68	30	71	28	67	31	74	24	75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19	76	22
72	23	69	26	70	27	66	27	82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20	78	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	79	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	74	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	80	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	79	20	80	18
71	27	75	24	74	24	77	21	82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15	79	20
76	23	79	21	77	22	78	19	80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10	85	14
68	29	68	31	64	33	71	26	72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23	74	24
48	48	43	57	48	50	24	65	73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24	56	38
80	18	82	17	83	15	84	13	90	10	85	15	84	15	90	9	85	15
70	25	73	25	68	31	76	22	80	19	78	20	81	17	82	16	78	21
66	31	67	32	66	31	69	28	72	26	77	20	78	21	75	22	77	21
67	32	71	29	67	31	68	28	74	24	75	24	85	15	82	17	74	25
66	31	68	30	67	31	72	26	75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19	75	23
79	20	79	20	74	24	77	20	84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14	84	15
93	7	94	6	85	10	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4	94	6
78	22	74	26	77	20	73	25	70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20	76	22
66	32	70	28	71	27	68	29	76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22	71	28
75	23	74	25	70	29	79	19	84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13	85	14
70	28	72	27	70	28	73	24	71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17	77	21

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Table 2.72		
Attitudes toward a ban on assault rifles		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995		
Question: "Please tell me whether you would favor or oppose the following proposal which some people have made to reduce crime: a ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of certain semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles."		
	Favor a ban	Oppose a ban
National	68%	29%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	61	36
Female	74	23
<u>Race</u>		
White	68	29
Black	68	27
Nonwhite ^a	73	24
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	61	34
30 to 49 years	67	30
50 to 64 years	76	21
50 years and older	73	24
65 years and older	70	27
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	77	23
College graduate	77	21
Some college	66	32
No college	64	32
<u>Income</u>		
\$50,000 and over	76	22
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	37
\$20,000 to \$29,999	70	26
Under \$20,000	64	32
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	69	27
Suburban area	71	28
Rural area	61	37
<u>Region</u>		
East	68	26
Midwest	73	26
South	67	30
West	64	34
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	65	33
Democrat	76	23
Independent	64	30
Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
^a Includes black respondents.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 2.73				
Attitudes toward allowing police to randomly search homes and cars for illegal firearms				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994				
Question: "Do you favor or oppose the idea of allowing the police to randomly search homes or cars for illegal firearms without a search warrant, even if that means your house or car may be searched? Do you favor/oppose that strongly or favor/oppose that somewhat?"				
	Favor strongly	Favor somewhat	Oppose somewhat	Oppose strongly
National	15%	13%	14%	56%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	14	11	13	60
Female	17	13	16	52
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	16	13	14	55
Black	12	14	18	55
Hispanic	10	14	14	59
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	11	11	18	59
30 to 44 years	17	11	13	58
45 to 64 years	14	12	11	59
65 years and older	19	18	14	44
<u>Income</u>				
More than \$60,000	17	12	9	59
\$40,000 to \$60,000	16	10	13	59
\$20,000 to \$39,999	14	12	18	54
Less than \$20,000	14	13	15	57
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	15	17	12	53
Democrat	16	11	12	59
Independent	14	12	17	56

Note: See Note, table 2.36. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986	
	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
National	18%	80%	20%	75%	28%	69%	30%	67%	25%	72%	20%	76%	23%	73%	18%	80%
Sex																
Male	22	75	25	69	32	64	34	63	30	67	25	71	28	68	23	75
Female	15	83	16	80	24	73	26	71	21	76	16	80	19	77	14	84
Race																
White	18	80	20	75	27	70	29	68	25	72	19	77	23	73	18	81
Black/other	18	79	22	71	33	60	38	59	27	71	28	69	22	75	19	77
Age																
18 to 20 years	42	56	34	56	57	39	51	48	45	52	33	67	36	62	16	82
21 to 29 years	38	60	40	54	49	48	49	49	42	56	29	68	34	62	27	71
30 to 49 years	14	84	18	79	25	72	29	69	27	71	21	76	27	68	20	79
50 years and older	9	89	9	86	16	81	16	80	13	84	13	83	9	87	12	87
Education																
College	32	66	35	59	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75
High school	15	83	16	79	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82
Grade school	6	94	5	89	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91
Income^a																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																
Professional/business	23	74	29	65	36	60	37	60	30	66	22	75	27	68	20	79
Clerical	15	83	20	76	26	72	27	71	23	75	18	79	22	72	16	82
Manual	17	82	17	79	25	71	28	69	23	74	22	75	20	77	19	79
Farmer	6	89	3	93	8	92	16	80	12	79	8	82	3	94	9	91
Region																
Northeast	22	74	26	70	32	64	33	62	27	70	20	76	24	74	20	80
Midwest	20	78	20	75	25	72	26	72	20	77	18	79	23	72	16	82
South	11	89	12	84	22	74	27	72	20	78	17	80	20	76	14	84
West	24	73	32	63	37	61	38	59	38	57	30	66	26	70	25	73
Religion																
Protestant	14	84	15	81	22	74	24	74	20	77	17	80	20	76	15	83
Catholic	18	81	21	73	32	64	31	64	26	71	17	78	20	76	18	80
Jewish	33	67	48	48	37	63	62	38	28	62	33	54	48	48	40	60
None	52	43	53	43	54	39	64	33	60	36	54	44	44	50	37	60
Politics																
Republican	11	87	12	86	20	78	19	80	18	80	15	82	17	80	13	86
Democrat	17	82	19	77	26	71	29	67	24	73	20	77	21	75	18	80
Independent	25	72	26	67	34	62	37	60	30	66	24	72	28	68	21	76

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
16%	81%	17%	79%	16%	81%	16%	81%	18%	78%	22%	73%	23%	72%
19	78	21	74	20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68	27	69
14	83	14	82	14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76	20	75
17	80	17	80	18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73	23	73
12	84	18	75	10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75	24	71
21	74	16	74	19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69	50	50
25	70	24	70	21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70	24	71
19	79	19	78	19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67	26	70
8	90	12	86	11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81	17	78
21	75	20	75	20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70	26	69
13	84	16	80	15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76	22	74
10	88	12	88	9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80	10	84
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	72	24	70
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	72	21	76
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	69	20	77
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	73	27	69
20	77	16	80	20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71	26	69
11	83	14	82	10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75	18	79
16	81	20	75	17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71	24	72
2	95	6	94	25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90	15	82
18	78	19	76	14	80	12	84	18	77	24	70	19	75
14	83	18	78	14	84	16	81	13	83	19	77	19	76
13	85	12	86	14	83	12	84	15	81	19	77	22	74
23	72	23	72	26	72	29	71	30	66	28	64	32	64
13	85	13	84	13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78	19	77
16	81	16	80	16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75	21	74
40	55	52	44	35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60	42	49
42	51	38	55	40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45	46	49
13	84	14	84	14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84	15	82
15	82	18	78	16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68	24	73
19	76	20	75	19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69	29	64

Table 2.75		
Respondents' biggest concerns about drug addiction and abuse		
United States, 1995		
Question: "Now, let me read you a list of things that might concern you about drug addiction and abuse. Please tell me which one of these is your biggest concern. And which of these is your second biggest concern?"		
	Biggest concern	Second biggest concern ^a
Increased drug use among young people	35%	18%
Violent crime associated with drug trafficking	24	26
Thefts and burglaries by drug users	16	14
The spread of AIDS through contaminated needles	8	13
Higher health care costs from treating drug users	4	10
Accidents resulting from drug use in the workplace	2	6
All of them ^b	9	NA
None of them ^b	1	NA
Note: These data are from a survey of a representative cross section of 1,003 Americans 18 years of age and older conducted Feb. 16-19, 1995 by Peter D. Hart Research Associates. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.		
^a The second question was not asked of respondents indicating "all of them" or "none of them."		
^b Response volunteered.		
Source: Drug Strategies, <i>Americans Look at the Drug Problem</i> (Washington, DC: Drug Strategies, 1995), p. 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.		

Table 2.76			
Attitudes toward proposals to control the damage done by illegal drugs			
United States, 1994 and 1995			
Question: "Now I am going to read you a few proposals that have been suggested as ways of controlling the damage that is done to society's health and that of drug users themselves, because of illegal drugs. For each one, please tell me if you would favor or oppose the proposal. Would you favor or oppose. . .?"			
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Implementing needle exchange programs to reduce the spread of diseases such as AIDS			
1994	55%	40%	5%
1995	50	46	4
Allowing drug users to buy clean needles from pharmacies without prescriptions ^a			
1994	37	59	4
1995	33	64	3
Note: See Note, table 2.75.			
^a In 1994 the statement read "without prescriptions from pharmacies."			
Source: Drug Strategies, <i>Americans Look at the Drug Problem</i> (Washington, DC: Drug Strategies, 1995), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.			

Table 2.77		
Attitudes toward dealing with drug users		
United States, 1994 and 1995		
Question: "Which of the following statements about dealing with drug users comes closest to your own point of view?"		
	1994	1995
Do not prosecute drug users	3%	2%
Require drug users to enter treatment programs that are supervised by the courts	55	50
Send drug users to jail for sentences of less than two years	11	12
Impose mandatory minimum prison sentences of more than two years on drug users	25	31
Combination ^a	3	2
None ^a	2	1
Note: See Note, table 2.75. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.		
^a Response volunteered.		
Source: Drug Strategies, <i>Americans Look at the Drug Problem</i> (Washington, DC: Drug Strategies, 1995), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.		

Table 2.78

Respondents' assessments of how State government deals with child abuseBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1994^a

Question: "Now on a related subject: how do you rate the way your state government -- including social workers and the courts -- deal with the problem of child abuse. Do you think the state government does an excellent job, good, not good, or a poor job?"

	Excellent	Good	Not good	Poor	No opinion
National	1%	36%	24%	31%	8%
Sex					
Male	1	36	24	31	8
Female	1	36	25	31	7
Race					
White	1	37	25	30	7
Nonwhite	3	34	20	37	6
Age					
18 to 29 years	1	40	23	30	6
30 to 49 years	1	37	26	30	6
50 to 64 years	1	34	25	33	7
65 years and older	1	34	23	31	11
Education					
College post graduate	1	38	21	33	7
College graduate	2	38	25	27	8
Some college	(b)	36	26	28	10
No college	1	35	24	34	6
Income					
\$50,000 and over	(b)	36	24	33	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	38	26	29	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	(b)	36	31	27	6
Under \$20,000	1	35	22	33	9
Community					
Urban area	1	34	25	33	7
Suburban area	1	38	26	27	8
Rural area	2	38	21	33	6
Region					
East	1	34	29	27	9
Midwest	(b)	40	23	26	11
South	1	36	21	37	5
West	1	34	25	34	6
Politics					
Republican	1	37	24	30	8
Democrat	1	37	28	29	5
Independent	1	35	22	33	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

Respondents' assessments of how society deals with child abuse

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "How do you rate the way society deals with the problem of child abuse? By society I mean doctors, teachers, friends, and neighbors. Do you think society does an excellent job, good, not good, or a poor job?"

	Excellent	Good	Not good	Poor
National	2%	45%	31%	19%
Sex				
Male	2	44	30	20
Female	2	46	31	18
Race				
White	2	45	32	18
Nonwhite	3	47	25	23
Age				
18 to 29 years	4	50	27	18
30 to 49 years	2	47	33	18
50 to 64 years	3	42	30	21
65 years and older	0	41	30	19
Education				
College post graduate	3	42	34	20
College graduate	1	42	37	18
Some college	2	45	33	18
No college	2	48	26	20
Income				
\$50,000 and over	2	41	36	20
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	49	33	14
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2	46	30	18
Under \$20,000	2	46	27	22
Community				
Urban area	3	41	31	21
Suburban area	2	42	34	19
Rural area	1	54	26	16
Region				
East	1	42	29	25
Midwest	3	49	30	13
South	3	46	28	21
West	1	44	36	16
Politics				
Republican	2	48	30	16
Democrat	2	50	30	17
Independent	2	40	31	22

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.80

Students' (grades 7 through 12) attitudes toward most important problem to address in order to improve their community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993^a

Question: "There are a lot of serious problems which can be improved or fixed only by spending a lot of money and time on them. First read this list. Then place an "X" next to the one problem in the area where you live which you think it is most important to improve or fix."

(Percent indicating problem as the most important)

	Helping people get jobs	Helping to clean up the environment	Stopping the drug problem	Helping to protect people against criminals	Helping people without homes	Helping people with AIDS	Not sure
National	23%	22%	17%	10%	8%	7%	15%
Sex							
Male	25	24	14	10	5	6	16
Female	20	21	19	10	10	7	13
Race, ethnicity							
White	24	25	15	10	7	6	14
Black	18	9	27	10	9	11	16
Hispanic	19	18	17	10	10	8	17
Asian-American	21	21	16	10	8	7	17
Native American	17	21	20	7	11	6	18
Grade							
7th and 8th grade	15	27	15	9	8	7	19
9th and 10th grade	23	21	17	10	8	7	14
11th and 12th grade	29	18	19	10	6	6	11

Note: These data are from a study conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for The Pew Charitable Trusts in cooperation with Earth Force. The survey was conducted from Apr. 12 to May 24, 1993 among a nationwide cross-section of 10,375 school children in grades 4 through 12 selected from 549 schools. The children completed the interviews in the classroom. The completed interviews were weighted to the average number of children per class, by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and region to reflect their actual proportions in the population.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 4, 1994), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.81

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of availability of alcohol and drugsBy grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "How easy is it to get. . .?"

	Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know		Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
Beer						Cocaine^b					
Total	13.9%	5.9%	21.1%	38.6%	20.6%	Total	27.8%	6.6%	6.9%	11.2%	47.4%
6th grade	30.0	8.1	12.2	17.3	32.4	6th grade	46.5	4.8	2.7	5.3	40.6
7th grade	22.0	8.0	16.9	24.5	28.6	7th grade	40.6	5.6	4.0	7.5	42.2
8th grade	14.5	7.7	22.1	32.6	23.2	8th grade	32.0	7.0	5.8	9.9	45.3
9th grade	9.6	5.5	24.8	41.6	18.5	9th grade	23.5	7.4	7.9	12.5	48.7
10th grade	6.7	4.4	25.9	49.0	14.1	10th grade	17.1	7.6	9.3	13.6	52.4
11th grade	5.2	3.1	24.4	55.8	11.5	11th grade	14.0	7.2	10.3	15.9	52.6
12th grade	4.3	2.5	21.8	62.0	9.4	12th grade	12.2	6.9	10.6	16.8	53.6
Junior high school	21.7	7.9	17.3	25.2	27.8	Junior high school	39.3	5.9	4.3	7.7	42.8
Senior high school	6.8	4.1	24.5	50.5	14.1	Senior high school	17.6	7.3	9.3	14.3	51.5
Liquor						Hallucinogens^c					
Total	17.7	7.4	18.5	33.1	23.4	Total	27.8	6.0	6.6	10.9	48.8
6th grade	37.5	7.4	8.4	11.8	34.9	6th grade	46.2	4.2	2.3	4.8	42.5
7th grade	28.5	8.9	12.4	18.8	31.3	7th grade	40.8	4.8	3.5	6.7	44.1
8th grade	19.3	9.2	17.6	27.6	26.4	8th grade	32.0	6.2	5.0	9.3	47.5
9th grade	12.4	7.7	21.5	36.7	21.7	9th grade	23.5	6.6	7.5	12.1	50.3
10th grade	8.2	6.7	24.6	43.3	17.1	10th grade	17.0	6.8	9.4	14.2	52.7
11th grade	6.2	5.4	24.2	50.2	14.0	11th grade	13.9	7.0	10.3	15.6	53.2
12th grade	5.3	4.6	23.2	55.3	11.6	12th grade	12.1	6.4	11.1	16.6	53.8
Junior high school	27.9	8.6	13.0	19.8	30.7	Junior high school	39.3	5.1	3.7	7.1	44.9
Senior high school	8.6	6.3	23.3	44.9	16.9	Senior high school	17.5	6.7	9.3	14.3	52.2
Marijuana											
Total	22.9	5.3	11.9	24.4	35.5						
6th grade	44.4	5.3	3.7	7.2	39.4						
7th grade	36.1	6.0	6.4	12.6	38.9						
8th grade	26.2	6.8	10.3	19.0	37.8						
9th grade	17.1	5.5	14.1	27.9	35.4						
10th grade	11.4	4.8	16.4	34.1	33.2						
11th grade	8.7	4.2	17.8	39.3	29.9						
12th grade	7.8	3.6	18.4	39.5	30.7						
Junior high school	35.1	6.1	7.0	13.2	38.7						
Senior high school	12.0	4.7	16.3	34.3	32.7						

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1993 and June 1994 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1993-94 academic year there were 277,372 adolescent student respondents from 34 States. The 1993-94 survey included States that conducted statewide surveys and States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of 20,000 students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1993-94 survey results are based upon 197,735 sampled respondents. After sampling, 50.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The following

States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and the District of Columbia.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 37, Tables 10.1 and 10.3; p. 38, Tables 10.4 and 10.5; p. 39, Table 10.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.82

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of the harmfulness of alcohol and drug useBy grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "Do you feel the following drugs are harmful to your health. . .?"

	No	Some- times	Very much	Don't know
Beer				
Total	13.8%	36.3%	45.7%	4.3%
6th grade	12.0	26.7	55.4	6.0
7th grade	13.5	30.6	50.2	5.8
8th grade	14.0	35.2	46.0	4.7
9th grade	14.7	37.5	43.7	4.1
10th grade	14.2	41.4	41.2	3.1
11th grade	13.9	42.5	40.9	2.7
12th grade	14.0	44.6	39.1	2.3
Junior high school	13.2	31.0	50.3	5.5
Senior high school	14.3	41.0	41.6	3.2
Liquor				
Total	11.2	26.5	57.7	4.6
6th grade	11.1	16.2	66.2	6.5
7th grade	11.5	20.1	62.2	6.3
8th grade	11.4	24.9	58.5	5.2
9th grade	11.5	28.3	55.8	4.3
10th grade	11.0	31.9	53.7	3.5
11th grade	10.6	33.8	52.9	2.7
12th grade	10.7	35.6	51.2	2.5
Junior high school	11.3	20.6	62.1	6.0
Senior high school	11.0	31.8	53.7	3.4
Marijuana				
Total	11.5	9.9	73.3	5.3
6th grade	10.6	2.7	80.9	5.8
7th grade	10.8	5.3	77.7	6.2
8th grade	10.9	8.1	75.3	5.7
9th grade	12.0	11.0	71.7	5.3
10th grade	11.9	14.0	69.4	4.6
11th grade	12.7	15.9	67.3	4.2
12th grade	12.5	16.2	67.2	4.1
Junior high school	10.8	5.5	77.8	5.9
Senior high school	12.2	13.8	69.3	4.7
Cocaine^b				
Total	8.3	2.0	83.6	6.0
6th grade	10.4	1.5	82.2	5.9
7th grade	10.0	2.1	81.2	6.7
8th grade	8.8	2.2	82.3	6.6
9th grade	8.0	2.2	83.6	6.3
10th grade	6.8	2.2	85.4	5.6
11th grade	6.6	2.1	85.9	5.3
12th grade	6.7	1.8	86.4	5.1
Junior high school	9.7	2.0	81.9	6.5
Senior high school	7.1	2.1	85.1	5.7
Hallucinogens^c				
Total	8.9	3.4	79.3	8.4
6th grade	10.4	2.2	77.1	10.3
7th grade	10.2	2.6	77.3	9.9
8th grade	9.2	3.2	78.4	9.2
9th grade	8.6	3.7	79.6	8.1
10th grade	7.6	4.3	81.1	7.1
11th grade	7.6	4.3	81.4	6.7
12th grade	7.6	4.5	81.6	6.3
Junior high school	9.9	2.7	77.7	9.7
Senior high school	7.9	4.1	80.8	7.2

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes crack.^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 33, Table 9.2; p. 34, Tables 9.4-9.6; p. 36, Table 9.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1982-94

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)
Chance of nuclear war	71.6%	66.6%	69.4%	64.5%	69.1%	58.3%	57.3%	52.4%	45.1%	41.5%	33.4%	28.8%	27.9%
Population growth	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2	38.9	35.4
Crime and violence	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1	91.6	90.8	92.7
Pollution	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9	72.8	66.5
Energy shortages	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2	29.8	23.8
Race relations	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7	75.4	71.6
Hunger and poverty	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1	71.1	65.7
Using open land for housing or industry	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	32.9	32.7
Urban decay	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8	25.3	25.6
Economic problems	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6	71.8	62.6
Drug abuse	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8	75.5	76.7

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1994. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 180, 181; *1989*, pp. 180, 181; *1991*, pp. 188, 189 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177; *1988*, pp. 180, 181; *1990*, pp. 186, 187; *1992*, pp. 189, 190 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about . . . crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)
Total	86.3%	85.4%	83.9%	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%	86.3%	88.8%	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%
Sex													
Male	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6	85.7	88.4
Female	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7	95.6	96.5
Race													
White	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5	89.4	92.9
Black	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9	95.1	90.7
Region													
Northeast	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0	90.6	91.0
North Central	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6	90.2	93.2
South	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8	91.2	93.3
West	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0	91.4	92.4
College plans													
Yes	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1	92.4	94.1
No	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7	85.8	89.4
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9	91.9	94.1
Marijuana only	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6	91.1	91.5
Few pills	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4	90.7	95.6
More pills	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6	87.4	89.5

Note: See Note, table 2.83. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because each of these groups comprises less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, **1992**, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and who did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, **1992**, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 174, 175; **1985**, p. 174; **1987**, p. 180; **1989**, p. 180; **1991**, p. 188 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 174; **1984**, p. 174; **1986**, p. 176; **1988**, p. 180; **1990**, p. 186; **1992**, p. 189 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1982-94

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Large corporations	33.6%	38.7%	45.4%	44.9%	47.6%	46.9%	47.4%	45.1%	38.4%	36.3%	31.8%	31.5%	34.6%
Major labor unions	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9	27.2	29.2
The Nation's colleges and universities	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2	61.1	67.7
The Nation's public schools	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5	29.0	27.2
Churches and religious organizations	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3	46.9	50.3
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9	40.5	37.9
The President and his administration	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8	24.9	22.1
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9	16.6	18.8
The U.S. Supreme Court	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7	31.0	31.0
All the courts and the justice system in general	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4	21.1	19.3
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9	27.1	29.3
The U.S. military	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2	57.0	54.3

Note: See Note, table 2.83. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128; *1987*, pp. 132-134; *1989*, pp. 132-134; *1991*, pp. 136-138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 126-128; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131; *1988*, pp. 132-134; *1990*, pp. 135-137; *1992*, pp. 137-139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Total	37.2%	37.4%	36.9%	37.3%	40.5%	39.5%	37.4%	33.6%	34.3%	28.0%	26.9%	27.1%	29.3%
Sex													
Male	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4	30.1	30.2
Female	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8	24.3	28.4
Race													
White	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0	31.1	32.2
Black	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4	9.2	16.9
Region													
Northeast	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.5
North Central	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7	28.5	29.9
South	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5	25.4	29.3
West	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7	27.8	28.4
College plans													
Yes	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8	26.9	29.5
No	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0	27.3	29.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5	29.7	32.9
Marijuana only	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5	24.0	25.8
Few pills	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	25.2	26.7
More pills	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3	22.2	22.9

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128; *1987*, p. 134; *1989*, p. 134; *1991*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 128; *1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131; *1988*, p. 134; *1990*, p. 137; *1992*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Total	37.5%	36.4%	43.1%	42.1%	46.3%	45.7%	42.1%	42.7%	40.9%	44.1%	35.7%	31.0%	31.0%
Sex													
Male	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7	34.5	32.6
Female	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1	27.8	29.6
Race													
White	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4	33.3	32.9
Black	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8	23.8	22.9
Region													
Northeast	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9	31.5	31.5
North Central	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3	33.4	32.2
South	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9	28.9	30.3
West	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8	31.0	30.2
College plans													
Yes	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8	34.0	33.6
No	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6	23.3	24.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3	33.4	32.6
Marijuana only	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3	29.6	30.0
Few pills	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7	27.6	29.1
More pills	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7	27.7	29.3

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Total	25.7%	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	34.4%	33.7%	31.6%	31.7%	27.8%	31.2%	23.4%	21.1%	19.3%
Sex													
Male	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3	24.0	20.5
Female	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5	18.7	18.2
Race													
White	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6	22.4	20.5
Black	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6	13.6	12.0
Region													
Northeast	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1	19.7	18.5
North Central	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5	22.6	19.0
South	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5	20.8	19.5
West	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8	20.6	20.4
College plans													
Yes	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0	21.8	20.6
No	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8	17.6	16.4
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8	23.0	21.0
Marijuana only	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0	19.6	18.3
Few pills	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4	18.5	16.8
More pills	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6	16.9	17.9

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)	Class of 1991 (N=2,549)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,591)
Try marijuana once or twice	11.5%	12.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.1%	18.4%	19.0%	23.6%	23.1%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0
Try LSD once or twice	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8
Take LSD regularly	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.8	79.4	79.1
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8	50.8	51.5
Try cocaine once or twice	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8	57.6	57.2
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.5	75.1	73.3	73.7
Take cocaine regularly	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2	90.1	89.3
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3	87.5	89.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4	87.0	88.6
Try heroin once or twice	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9	50.7	52.8
Take heroin occasionally	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2	72.0	72.1
Take heroin regularly	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2	88.3	88.0
Try amphetamines once or twice	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6	31.3	31.4
Take amphetamines regularly	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4	69.9	67.0
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9	57.5	58.3
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2	29.2	29.9
Take barbiturates regularly	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2	66.1	63.3
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5	67.8	66.2
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2	69.5	67.6
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1994. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 86 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.90

Students' perceptions of harmfulness of drug use and alcohol use

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1991-94

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1991 (N=17,437)	1992 (N=18,662)	1993 (N=18,366)	1994 (N=17,394)	1991 (N=14,719)	1992 (N=14,808)	1993 (N=15,298)	1994 (N=15,880)	1991 (N=2,549)	1992 (N=2,684)	1993 (N=2,759)	1994 (N=2,591)
Try marijuana once or twice	40.4%	39.1%	36.2%	31.6%	30.0%	31.9%	29.7%	24.4%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	57.9	56.3	53.8	48.6	48.6	48.9	46.1	38.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	83.8	82.0	79.6	74.3	82.1	81.1	78.5	71.3	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0
Try inhalants once or twice	35.9	37.0	36.5	37.9	37.8	38.7	40.9	42.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	65.6	64.4	64.6	65.5	69.8	67.9	69.6	71.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice ^b	NA	NA	42.1	38.3	NA	NA	48.7	46.5	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8
Take LSD regularly ^b	NA	NA	68.3	65.8	NA	NA	78.9	75.9	84.3	81.8	79.4	79.1
Try "crack" once or twice	62.8	61.2	57.2	54.4	70.4	69.6	66.6	64.7	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4
Take "crack" occasionally	82.2	79.6	76.8	74.4	87.4	86.4	84.4	83.1	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8
Try cocaine powder once or twice	55.5	54.1	50.7	48.4	59.1	59.2	57.5	56.4	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4
Take cocaine powder occasionally	77.0	74.3	71.8	69.1	82.2	80.1	79.1	77.8	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	11.0	12.1	12.4	11.6	9.0	10.1	10.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	31.8	32.4	32.6	29.9	36.1	36.8	35.9	32.5	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	59.1	58.0	57.7	54.7	54.7	55.9	54.9	52.9	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5
Take steroids ^b	64.2	69.5	70.2	67.6	67.1	72.7	73.4	72.5	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1

Note: See Note, table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.^b Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated. Data for 1991 and 1992 for steroids for eighth and tenth grades are based on two questionnaire forms.

Table 2.91

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

	Age groups												
	19 to 22 years old												
Type of drug and frequency of use	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)	1992 (N=527)	1993 (N=480)	1994 (N=475)
Try marijuana once or twice	9.7%	9.7%	12.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	16.8%	16.9%	17.8%	19.1%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	16.9	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2	29.5	30.3	31.3
Smoke marijuana regularly	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0	69.3	69.2	65.0
Try LSD once or twice	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0	45.6	42.4	42.3
Take LSD regularly	86.2	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6	87.0	81.3	81.0
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	33.3	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7	56.1	60.5	63.8
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6	74.9	75.4	78.0
Take cocaine regularly	71.5	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5	92.9	91.7	92.2
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9	65.4	63.5	70.1
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.9	83.6	84.3
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6	93.4	96.2	96.0
Try heroin once or twice	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9	59.8	58.9	60.8
Take heroin occasionally	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2	81.6	78.8	79.0
Take heroin regularly	87.5	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5	92.2	89.2	91.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8	34.5	33.3	36.3
Take amphetamines regularly	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1	73.5	73.5	71.6
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6	57.7	57.5	61.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.0
Take barbiturates regularly	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5	73.6	71.1	69.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1	30.2	28.0	27.5
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5	71.8	72.1	70.3
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8	41.8	42.4	41.9
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9	72.6	76.0	71.2

Note: See Note, table 2.89. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

23 to 26 years old									27 to 30 years old				
1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1992 (N=518)	1993 (N=503)	1994 (N=465)	1990 (N=490)	1991 (N=486)	1992 (N=482)	1993 (N=473)	1994 (N=445)
12.4%	14.5%	16.0%	14.0%	17.7%	14.0%	15.0%	13.0%	15.0%	17.0%	15.7%	15.1%	14.0%	14.8%
20.9	20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	27.4	24.0	25.5	28.7	27.4	27.5	26.8	28.1
59.4	65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.3	64.1	63.2	69.2	67.5	68.8	69.4	65.6
47.9	51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	49.7	49.0	46.8	54.6	52.5	53.0	51.5	53.5
88.7	90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	87.3	85.3	87.5	92.0	87.1	88.5	89.0	89.2
NA	64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.9	48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	53.5	54.1	56.0	51.6	52.6	51.8	54.7	53.5
50.9	62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	70.3	66.6	69.1	69.9	69.1	69.9
83.0	88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	89.9	91.9	92.6	91.4	90.9	92.0	91.6	92.1
NA	59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	67.1	64.2	69.3	68.7	66.8	64.3	68.8	65.6
NA	70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	84.4	81.6	83.2	82.6	81.8	79.1	83.6	78.6
NA	88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	94.9	95.3	94.4	93.3	93.5	93.0
60.8	66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	63.7	65.0	63.3	67.5	66.1	66.5	69.3	69.6
78.9	84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	81.5	82.1	80.8	85.3	84.3	84.9	86.2	86.8
90.6	92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	93.0	90.7	91.3	92.6	93.8
29.4	34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	36.9	36.5	36.2	34.0	37.5
75.6	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	76.4	76.2	73.6	83.3	79.4	80.3	79.8	78.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	55.6	52.0	61.0	59.6	57.2	52.7	60.3	57.9
30.2	35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	33.5	32.8	34.0	39.0	37.0	38.2	36.5	40.5
74.9	79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	76.3	75.0	74.3	84.0	79.6	78.6	80.2	78.3
6.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.5	4.4	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.1
26.9	30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	31.6	25.9	26.2	32.2	31.7	30.9	28.0	27.4
80.1	77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	78.0	76.7	77.5	84.7	79.1	79.9	79.1	76.6
39.1	39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	37.6	36.2	40.2	44.1	42.2	45.1	42.9	43.2
75.7	73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	76.3	78.4	76.4	77.8	75.4	77.6	75.0	75.3

Table 2.92

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get^a)

Type of drug	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)	Class of 1991 (N=2,476)	Class of 1992 (N=2,586)	Class of 1993 (N=2,670)	Class of 1994 (N=2,526)
Marijuana	88.5%	86.2%	84.6%	85.5%	85.2%	84.8%	85.0%	84.3%	84.4%	83.3%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9	25.9	26.7
LSD	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5	49.2	50.8
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	31.7	31.4
Some other psychedelic	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9	33.5	33.8
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0	45.4	43.7
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5	43.6	40.5
Cocaine	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7	48.5	46.6
Heroin	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9	33.7	34.1
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1	37.5	38.0
Amphetamines	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8	61.5	62.0
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.6
Barbiturates	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0	44.5	43.3
Tranquilizers	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9	41.1	39.2
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8	44.8	42.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, **National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994**, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Table 2.93

Students' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug and student grade level, United States, 1992-94

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get^a)

Type of drug	Eighth grade			Tenth grade			Twelfth grade		
	1992 (N=8,355)	1993 (N=16,775)	1994 (N=16,119)	1992 (N=7,014)	1993 (N=14,652)	1994 (N=15,192)	1992 (N=2,586)	1993 (N=2,670)	1994 (N=2,526)
Marijuana	42.3%	43.8%	49.9%	65.2%	68.4%	75.0%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%
LSD	21.5	21.8	21.8	33.6	35.8	36.1	44.5	49.2	50.8
PCP ^b	18.0	18.5	17.7	23.7	23.4	23.8	31.7	31.7	31.4
"Crack"	25.6	25.9	26.9	33.7	33.0	34.2	43.5	43.6	40.5
Cocaine powder	25.7	25.9	26.4	35.0	34.1	34.5	48.0	45.4	43.7
Heroin	19.7	19.8	19.4	24.3	24.3	24.7	34.9	33.7	34.1
Other opiates ^b	19.8	19.0	18.3	26.9	24.9	26.9	37.1	37.5	38.0
Amphetamines	32.2	31.4	31.0	43.4	46.4	46.6	58.8	61.5	62.0
Crystal methamphetamine (ice) ^b	16.0	15.1	14.1	18.8	16.4	17.8	26.0	26.6	25.6
Barbiturates	27.4	26.1	25.3	38.0	38.8	38.3	44.0	44.5	43.3
Tranquilizers	22.9	21.4	20.4	31.6	30.5	29.8	40.9	41.1	39.2
Alcohol	76.2	73.9	74.5	88.6	88.9	89.8	NA	NA	NA
Steroids	24.0	22.7	23.1	37.6	33.6	33.6	46.8	44.8	42.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, **National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994**, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available.

^bData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated.

Table 2.94

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent disapproving^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)	Class of 1992 (N=2,645)	Class of 1993 (N=2,723)	Class of 1994 (N=2,588)
Try marijuana once or twice	45.5%	46.3%	49.3%	51.4%	54.6%	56.6%	60.8%	64.6%	67.8%	68.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9
Smoke marijuana regularly	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3
Try LSD once or twice	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5
Take LSD regularly	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3
Try cocaine once or twice	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0	92.7	91.6
Take cocaine regularly	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9	97.5	96.6
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5	93.4	93.1
Try heroin once or twice	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9	94.4	93.2
Take heroin occasionally	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8	97.0	96.2
Take heroin regularly	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2	97.5	97.1
Try amphetamines once or twice	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9	84.2	81.3
Take amphetamines regularly	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6	96.0	94.1
Try barbiturates once or twice	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3	89.7	87.5
Take barbiturates regularly	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5	97.0	96.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5	70.6	69.8
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Table 2.95

Students disapproving of drug use and alcohol use

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1991-94

Question: "Do you disapprove of people who . . .?"

(Percent disapproving^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade ^b			
	1991 (N=17,390)	1992 (N=18,503)	1993 (N=18,435)	1994 (N=17,429)	1991 (N=14,750)	1992 (N=14,774)	1993 (N=15,334)	1994 (N=15,891)	1991 (N=2,547)	1992 (N=2,645)	1993 (N=2,723)	1994 (N=2,588)
Try marijuana once or twice	84.6%	82.1%	79.2%	72.9%	74.6%	74.8%	70.3%	62.4%	68.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	89.5	88.1	85.7	80.9	83.7	83.6	79.4	72.3	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9
Smoke marijuana regularly	92.1	90.8	88.9	85.3	90.4	90.0	87.4	82.2	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3
Try inhalants once or twice	84.9	84.0	82.5	81.6	85.2	85.6	84.8	84.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	90.6	90.0	88.9	88.1	91.0	91.5	90.9	91.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice ^c	NA	NA	77.1	75.2	NA	NA	82.1	79.3	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5
Take LSD regularly ^c	NA	NA	79.8	78.4	NA	NA	86.8	85.6	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3
Try "crack" once or twice	91.7	90.7	89.1	86.9	92.5	92.5	91.4	89.9	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5
Take "crack" occasionally	93.3	92.5	91.7	89.9	94.3	94.4	93.6	92.5	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8
Try cocaine powder once or twice	91.2	89.6	88.5	86.1	90.8	91.1	90.0	88.1	88.0	89.4	86.6	87.1
Take cocaine powder occasionally	93.1	92.4	91.6	89.7	94.0	94.0	93.2	92.1	93.0	93.4	91.2	91.0
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	51.7	52.2	50.9	47.8	37.6	39.9	38.5	36.5	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	82.2	81.0	79.6	76.7	81.7	81.7	78.6	75.2	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	85.2	83.9	83.3	80.7	76.7	77.6	74.7	72.3	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1
Take steroids ^c	89.8	90.3	89.9	87.9	90.0	91.0	91.2	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

^bThe twelfth grade questions ask about people who are 18 or older.

^cData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated. Data for 1991 and 1992 for steroids for eighth and tenth grades are based on two questionnaire forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.96

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"^a)

	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)	Class of 1989 (N=2,813)	Class of 1990 (N=2,571)	Class of 1991 (N=2,512)	Class of 1992 (N=2,671)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,603)
Smoke marijuana in private	36.6%	37.8%	41.6%	44.7%	43.8%	47.6%	51.8%	51.5%	56.0%	51.6%	52.4%	48.0%	42.9%
Smoke marijuana in public places	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3	77.3	72.5
Take LSD in private	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2	63.5	63.2
Take LSD in public places	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2	82.1	80.5
Take heroin in private	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4	70.7	70.1
Take heroin in public places	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3	84.5	82.9
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5	57.4	55.7
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5	78.0	76.4
Get drunk in private	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4	22.1	21.0
Get drunk in public places	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1	53.6	54.3
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6	45.9	47.3

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.97

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1982-94

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	20.0%	18.9%	18.6%	16.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.1%	16.6%	15.9%	18.0%	18.7%	22.8%	26.8%
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18	18.7	19.0
It should be a crime	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50	53.2	48.6	47.6	43.4	39.4
Don't know	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7	15.1	14.8

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.98

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1982-94

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)
No	29.3%	27.4%	30.9%	32.6%	33.0%	36.0%	36.8%	38.8%	40.1%	36.8%	37.8%	36.7%	33.1%
Yes, but only to adults	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5	40.7	41.7
Yes, to anyone	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.1	11.6
Don't know	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.7

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.99

Teenagers' use of marijuana and attitudes toward legalization

United States, selected years 1978-92

Question: "Have you, yourself, ever happened to try marijuana? About how long ago did you last try marijuana? Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not? Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should be or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

	Ever used	Used in past month	Oppose legalization	Oppose decriminal- ization
1978	39%	27%	62%	42%
1979	41	27	65	44
1980	40	NA	68	46
1981	37	13	74	57
1982	37	13	74	60
1983	19	8	80	70
1985	23	8	87	73
1986	24	6	82	70
1987	16	5	88	76
1988	11	2	89	77
1989	12	4	83	80
1992	11	4	77	74

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: The George H. Gallup International Institute, *America's Youth in the 1990s* (Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993), p. 176. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Marijuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4%	21.4%	16.9%
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7
1990	18.6	21.7	16.0
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0
1992	23.0	26.6	19.9
1993	28.2	32.1	25.0
1994	32.1	36.4	28.3

Note: These figures are taken from the Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey, which is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. The survey covers a wide range of student characteristics including demographic and background information, high school activities, college plans, values, attitudes, and beliefs. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally representative sample of 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1966 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Published reports on trends over thirty years or reports on individual annual survey results can be obtained by writing to the Higher Education Research Institute, 3005 Moore Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal

By sex, United States, 1977-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7%	55.8%	55.6%
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5
1990	64.9	65.0	64.8
1991	63.0	63.0	63.0
1992	64.1	63.9	64.2
1993	62.4	61.8	62.8
1994	59.7	59.0	60.3

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3%	60.0%	46.8%
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5
1990	66.3	69.8	63.2
1991	65.3	67.6	63.4
1992	66.7	68.8	64.8
1993	67.6	70.1	65.5
1994	73.0	75.0	71.3

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9%	50.0%	59.0%
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8
1990	21.5	18.5	24.1
1991	21.2	18.8	23.2
1992	21.0	18.1	23.5
1993	22.1	19.2	24.5
1994	20.1	17.7	22.1

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relations should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relations		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0%	55.0%	38.6%
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1
1990	44.4	56.0	34.5
1991	42.2	53.4	32.5
1992	37.6	48.6	28.3
1993	36.2	47.7	26.6
1994	33.9	45.4	24.0

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing			Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1988	67.7%	67.7%	67.7%	71.0%	69.8%	72.0%
1989	67.2	66.9	67.5	77.8	76.5	78.9
1990	66.4	66.5	66.3	80.4	78.5	82.1
1991	66.4	66.3	66.5	80.8	79.1	82.3
1992	63.5	63.2	63.7	82.4	80.5	83.9
1993	61.7	60.4	62.7	79.6	77.4	81.5
1994	62.3	61.3	63.2	80.6	78.3	82.5

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106

College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns

By sex, United States, 1989-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	78.2%	67.2%	87.6%
1990	77.1	65.5	87.0
1991	78.1	66.8	87.8
1992	80.4	69.4	89.6
1993	81.8	71.8	90.2
1994	79.9	69.2	89.2

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107			
Attitudes toward violence on television			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993			
Question: "How do you feel about the amount of violence portrayed on television programs today, not including news programs? Do you think there is too much violence, a reasonable amount, or very little violence?"			
	Too much	Reasonable amount	Very little
National	80%	17%	2%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	74	22	2
Female	87	11	1
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	81	17	2
Black	81	15	4
Hispanic	79	16	1
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	70	26	3
30 to 39 years	75	18	3
40 to 49 years	82	16	1
50 to 64 years	88	11	0
65 years and older	90	8	(a)
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	82	16	2
College incomplete	82	16	1
High school graduate	78	19	2
Less than high school graduate	82	14	2
<u>Income</u>			
Over \$50,000	79	17	3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	80	19	(a)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	82	15	1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	77	21	2
\$15,000 and under	82	13	3
<u>Community</u>			
Central city	80	17	2
Suburbs	78	19	2
Small town	86	11	2
Rural area	84	14	1
<u>Region</u>			
East	79	17	4
Midwest	83	14	1
South	79	18	1
West	81	17	1
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	80	17	1
Democrat	83	15	2
Independent	76	18	3
Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
^a Less than 0.5 percent.			
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.108				
Attitudes toward the impact of crime coverage by local television news				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993				
Questions: "In your view, does local television news exaggerate the amount of crime in your community, or does it accurately reflect the amount of crime? Do you think that coverage of news about crime on television encourages more people to commit crimes, or not?"				
	Exaggerates crime		Encourages crime	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	25%	69%	43%	54%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	32	62	43	53
Female	19	74	43	54
<u>Race</u>				
White	23	70	42	54
Black ^a	40	58	43	55
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	20	76	35	63
30 to 49 years	25	68	41	57
50 to 64 years	31	64	42	56
65 years and older	27	65	55	35
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	35	58	41	55
College graduate	32	62	39	57
Some college	27	65	43	54
No college	22	72	44	52
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	25	67	40	57
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32	63	46	53
\$20,000 to \$29,999	19	78	39	55
Under \$20,000	25	70	45	53
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	28	67	40	56
Suburban area	29	66	45	53
Rural area	18	73	43	52
<u>Region</u>				
East	26	65	39	58
Midwest	24	72	39	56
South	24	70	48	49
West	28	65	44	54
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	24	71	46	51
Democrat	24	71	40	58
Independent	27	65	42	53
Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.				

^aIncludes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.109				
Attitudes toward violence in entertainment media as cause of breakdown of law and order				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993				
Question: "Do you feel that violence on T.V. and in movies is a major cause of the breakdown of law and order, a minor cause, or hardly a cause?"				
	Major cause	Minor cause	Hardly a cause	Don't know/no answer
National	39.3%	38.8%	18.0%	3.9%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	31.3	41.7	24.2	2.8
Female	46.6	36.1	12.5	4.9
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	39.8	39.1	17.2	3.8
Black	36.1	36.1	23.9	3.8
Other	36.3	37.1	21.2	5.4
Hispanic ^a	48.8	27.5	20.4	3.3
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	26.7	45.1	25.9	2.3
30 to 49 years	34.6	42.7	19.8	2.9
50 to 64 years	50.1	33.1	11.9	4.9
50 years and older	53.7	29.5	10.6	6.2
65 years and older	57.6	25.5	9.2	7.7
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	37.2	46.1	13.4	3.3
Some college	41.1	39.3	16.9	2.7
High school graduate	38.1	39.1	19.9	2.9
Less than high school graduate	41.6	29.0	21.4	8.0
<u>Family income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	34.2	44.8	18.4	2.6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	38.1	42.0	16.8	3.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	39.7	38.8	18.6	2.9
Under \$20,000	41.0	32.9	21.9	4.2
<u>Region</u>				
East	38.0	39.1	19.3	3.6
Midwest	40.0	39.0	17.4	3.6
South	39.4	34.7	20.9	5.0
West	39.8	44.8	12.7	2.7
Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Feb. 20-23, 1993 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.				
^a Hispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.				
Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Reprinted by permission.				

Table 2.110			
Attitudes toward television broadcast of public executions			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993			
Question: "A judge in at least one state has ruled that public executions can be televised. Some people think that executions should be shown on television because it would be a deterrent to would be killers. Others think executions should not be on television because such violence shouldn't be brought into people's living rooms. How do you feel -- that executions should or should not be shown on television?"			
	Should be shown	Should not be shown	Don't know/no answer
National	22.3%	74.1%	3.6%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	30.5	65.8	3.6
Female	14.9	81.6	3.5
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	21.1	75.5	3.5
Black	30.3	65.1	4.6
Other	31.9	66.2	1.8
Hispanic ^a	27.3	68.6	4.0
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	28.9	69.0	2.1
30 to 49 years	23.3	71.7	4.9
50 to 64 years	20.0	76.9	3.1
50 years and older	16.8	80.2	3.0
65 years and older	13.2	83.9	2.9
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	16.3	80.1	3.6
Some college	24.1	71.4	4.5
High school graduate	24.0	73.5	2.5
Less than high school graduate	23.7	72.1	4.2
<u>Family income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	22.1	74.9	3.0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21.1	75.8	3.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	25.6	70.9	3.5
Under \$20,000	24.3	71.6	4.1
<u>Region</u>			
East	20.2	76.9	2.9
Midwest	22.0	74.8	3.2
South	24.1	70.6	5.3
West	21.9	76.3	1.8
Note: See Note, table 2.109. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
^a Hispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.			
Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror			

Table 2.111

Attitudes toward relationship between violence on television and crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you think there is a relationship between violence on television and the crime rate in the United States, or not?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	75%	21%	4%
Sex			
Male	69	27	4
Female	82	15	3
Race			
White	75	21	4
Nonwhite	81	17	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	64	33	3
30 to 49 years	76	21	3
50 to 64 years	82	16	2
65 years and older	84	7	9
Education			
College post graduate	72	23	5
College graduate	75	21	4
College incomplete	77	21	2
No college	76	20	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	79	18	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	74	25	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	21	2
Under \$20,000	76	20	4
Community			
Urban area	78	20	2
Suburban area	76	21	3
Rural area	74	21	5
Region			
East	74	22	4
Midwest	78	20	2
South	73	23	4
West	78	18	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 335 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1993), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1980			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18	
National	40%	51%	6%	41%	53%	4%	41%	54%	4%	43%	53%	4%	40%	55%	4%
Sex															
Male	31	60	8	31	63	5	30	63	7	30	64	4	26	67	5
Female	47	45	5	49	46	4	48	48	2	52	44	4	50	46	3
Race															
White	41	52	6	42	52	4	41	54	4	43	53	3	41	54	4
Black/other	35	51	10	32	62	5	37	54	5	38	53	6	33	61	3
Age															
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	24	73	2	20	69	9	21	74	5	26	74	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	25	71	3	22	73	5	26	71	2	25	70	5
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	35	60	4	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	63	4
50 years and older	40	50	8	38	56	4	36	60	4	40	55	4	36	60	4
Education															
College	31	59	8	35	60	5	33	62	5	38	58	4	32	63	4
High school	42	52	5	42	53	4	44	52	3	42	54	4	43	53	3
Grade school	57	34	4	59	31	5	54	36	5	61	31	2	56	34	7
Income^a															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation															
Professional/business	37	54	6	38	55	5	35	60	4	40	55	4	35	59	4
Clerical	49	45	6	46	50	4	43	54	2	50	48	2	51	46	3
Manual	37	54	6	38	56	5	43	51	4	40	55	4	39	55	4
Farmer	41	47	9	38	51	5	55	39	6	60	40	0	38	58	5
Region															
Northeast	60	32	4	59	33	6	62	32	4	60	34	4	57	37	4
Midwest	38	55	5	38	56	4	40	54	4	42	54	3	39	55	5
South	45	50	4	46	48	4	43	51	4	47	48	4	43	52	4
West	36	51	10	40	54	6	42	53	5	38	58	4	39	55	4
Religion															
Protestant	45	48	5	46	48	4	44	50	4	47	49	3	43	53	3
Catholic	40	52	6	36	59	5	40	58	2	40	56	3	40	56	3
Jewish	25	59	9	19	72	7	19	77	4	18	71	10	20	65	15
None	8	74	15	27	65	6	21	70	9	24	66	8	16	71	11
Politics															
Republican	48	44	6	45	49	5	44	52	3	47	49	3	44	51	4
Democrat	42	50	6	41	54	5	44	51	4	44	50	4	41	54	4
Independent	33	58	6	39	55	4	35	58	6	37	59	3	34	61	4

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Laws forbidding distribution	No laws		Laws forbidding distribution	No laws		Laws forbidding distribution	No laws		Laws forbidding distribution	No laws		Laws forbidding distribution	No laws		Laws forbidding distribution	No laws	
What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution
43%	50%	5%	40%	54%	5%	41%	52%	6%	40%	55%	4%	42%	54%	3%	37%	60%	3%
33	59	6	29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6	32	62	5	26	68	5
51	43	4	49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3	48	48	2	45	52	2
45	49	5	41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4	44	53	3	38	58	3
35	58	6	38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6	31	60	6	31	65	3
23	71	6	36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0	28	59	10	15	79	3
28	67	4	27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3	24	72	3	25	72	2
38	57	4	30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4	33	64	3	28	69	3
32	61	7	59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5	60	34	3	54	41	4
37	58	4	34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4	36	60	3	30	66	3
46	47	5	43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4	46	49	3	42	56	2
55	30	6	59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4	55	39	4	54	34	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	60	5	32	65	2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	60	2	34	63	3
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	41	53	4	35	60	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	49	2	41	55	3
40	54	4	37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4	38	58	3	32	64	3
53	44	2	48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4	48	48	4	43	55	1
41	51	6	39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4	42	54	3	35	61	4
56	31	12	44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5	42	53	5	38	52	5
58	32	5	36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3	38	56	5	32	63	4
45	48	3	39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5	40	56	3	34	63	2
48	45	5	44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5	47	49	2	43	53	3
44	52	4	40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3	38	57	4	32	64	3
48	46	4	46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3	49	47	2	43	54	2
40	55	3	34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4	35	62	3	32	66	2
13	65	17	24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9	20	80	0	20	76	5
21	64	12	22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11	15	75	9	17	75	7
46	48	3	42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2	52	45	3	43	55	2
44	49	6	44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4	41	55	3	36	61	2
39	54	5	34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5	35	60	4	33	63	4

Table 2.113

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	50%	43%	52%	38%	53%	38%	57%	36%	54%	37%	55%	38%	55%	37%	57%	36%	54%	37%
Sex																		
Male	43	51	46	46	46	46	50	45	47	45	48	46	46	48	50	43	45	45
Female	56	36	57	31	58	32	61	30	59	30	61	31	61	30	62	31	61	30
Race																		
White	50	43	53	38	54	38	57	36	54	38	56	38	55	38	57	37	55	37
Black/other	52	43	47	41	44	44	55	38	59	31	53	35	56	34	56	33	49	37
Age																		
18 to 20 years	41	56	44	51	39	54	53	45	50	43	46	50	40	49	53	42	43	38
21 to 29 years	36	60	37	55	38	54	47	46	45	50	51	42	46	47	44	50	50	45
30 to 49 years	47	47	47	42	49	44	50	42	48	44	49	45	50	43	50	45	45	46
50 years and older	62	28	66	23	65	23	69	23	65	22	65	26	69	23	71	19	68	22
Education																		
College	34	60	37	54	40	53	40	51	35	56	45	49	44	47	48	45	41	50
High school	53	40	55	35	56	36	61	33	62	30	61	33	59	34	58	35	61	30
Grade school	69	23	70	18	67	19	76	15	68	17	65	21	74	16	80	12	73	14
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	41	50	46	45	43	51	46	46	43	48	48	44	48	44	49	43	43	48
Clerical	47	44	50	37	55	35	62	30	62	30	60	33	54	37	58	36	65	29
Manual	56	38	56	36	58	34	58	35	58	33	58	36	60	34	61	33	58	32
Farmer	64	31	60	23	46	26	64	28	50	32	60	26	64	29	74	17	75	18
Region																		
Northeast	42	49	54	38	49	47	48	42	51	38	55	37	48	43	54	39	50	41
Midwest	53	39	51	41	56	34	57	35	53	38	53	40	53	38	58	37	57	36
South	53	41	57	30	53	34	65	29	61	32	60	33	63	30	59	32	58	32
West	50	45	40	50	51	41	52	43	46	42	52	41	52	42	54	40	48	41
Religion																		
Protestant	54	39	56	33	56	34	62	32	59	33	59	34	61	33	61	31	58	34
Catholic	50	41	54	38	54	39	56	35	48	42	55	37	50	40	54	41	54	37
Jewish	24	67	26	56	38	58	41	48	39	45	23	74	27	50	30	62	40	40
None	21	75	20	73	26	65	26	66	36	55	38	53	37	52	33	60	29	62
Politics																		
Republican	54	39	58	30	56	31	63	29	57	34	59	36	61	31	60	34	59	34
Democrat	52	40	54	36	56	35	57	38	57	34	56	37	56	37	59	34	54	37
Independent	44	50	46	44	47	45	53	39	50	40	52	39	50	41	51	41	50	39

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
56 %	36 %	60%	33%	56%	33%	52%	37%	57%	34%	48%	42%
47	45	49	45	48	42	40	50	50	43	40	51
64	28	68	24	64	26	61	27	62	27	55	34
57	35	59	34	56	33	53	36	57	33	48	42
52	38	66	24	56	34	49	40	56	35	49	38
36	58	64	33	61	26	26	68	52	38	41	47
49	44	50	42	49	44	46	44	55	39	40	52
52	42	53	40	52	38	48	43	45	44	42	49
67	23	72	21	65	22	63	24	74	18	61	27
44	46	48	45	47	42	45	43	49	40	39	49
66	29	68	25	64	27	58	33	64	27	55	37
65	23	76	16	64	19	71	20	71	23	67	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	41	38	54
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	41	47	42
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	33	45	44
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	26	58	34
50	41	51	41	50	40	45	44	48	40	37	51
63	29	70	25	65	29	55	35	62	31	60	33
57	35	64	29	60	29	58	32	60	31	50	40
62	38	56	25	53	29	40	20	90	10	50	38
50	42	55	35	50	46	45	42	55	36	44	47
56	36	59	36	57	31	53	38	54	35	48	40
65	27	66	27	60	29	56	34	61	29	53	39
50	42	55	37	57	30	53	34	55	37	44	44
60	32	65	28	62	27	55	33	62	30	53	38
57	36	56	36	53	37	56	36	56	35	45	45
48	44	65	35	20	73	18	59	40	40	28	61
33	52	38	59	37	56	31	65	36	51	30	53
56	35	59	35	56	31	52	36	64	29	56	36
58	34	66	27	59	30	54	35	56	36	48	40
54	38	54	38	55	38	51	39	54	35	41	49

Table 2.114

Attitudes toward the legality of abortion

United States, selected years 1975-95

Question: "On a different subject, do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal in certain circumstances	Always illegal	No opinion
1975	21%	54%	22%	3%
1977	22	55	19	4
1979	22	54	19	5
1980	25	53	18	4
1981	23	52	21	4
1983	23	58	16	3
1988	24	57	17	2
April 1989	27	50	18	5
July 1989	29	51	17	3
1990	31	53	12	4
May 1991	32	50	17	1
September 1991	33	49	14	4
January 1992	31	53	14	2
June 1992	34	48	13	5
1993	32	51	13	4
March 1994	31	51	15	3
September 1994	33	52	13	2
1995	33	50	15	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.115

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal
National	33%	50%	15%
Sex			
Male	29	53	14
Female	36	47	15
Race			
White	33	50	14
Nonwhite	30	49	18
Age			
18 to 29 years	34	44	19
30 to 49 years	39	46	12
50 to 64 years	26	57	15
65 years and older	24	59	13
Education			
College post graduate	43	49	7
College graduate	41	48	9
Some college	37	47	14
No college	26	52	18
Income			
\$75,000 and over	50	45	4
\$50,000 and over ^a	38	54	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	47	11
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	45	19
Under \$20,000	25	52	20
Community			
Urban area	37	46	14
Suburban area	34	51	11
Rural area	24	53	21
Region			
East	39	44	13
Midwest	27	50	21
South	27	55	16
West	40	49	18
Politics			
Republican	25	57	16
Democrat	36	49	12
Independent	37	44	15

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Appendix 6

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 56; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; and "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56. Information on the Market Segment Research Ethnic Market Poll was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information on the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press' TV Violence Survey was excerpted from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, "TV Violence: More Objectionable in Entertainment Than in Newscasts," Washington, DC: Mar. 24, 1993. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 29, 30. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United

States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Vol. 44, No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 3.

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In

subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teen-agers separately which com-

pares closely with the age distribution of the population.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent- ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1991 sample was comprised of 1,500 adults; interviewing took place May 3-17, 1991. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The data collection design for 1991 and 1992

surveys employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). For the 1993 and 1994 surveys the Gallup Organization used its standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern,

geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; and 2,992 in 1994). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B samples representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 and in subsequent even numbered years the same design described for 1994 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1994 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from February to April 1994. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice

interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS: TV VIOLENCE SURVEY

This survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age and older, during the period February 20-23, 1993. The sample was a random digit dialing sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data. At least three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were

derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1992). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

THE YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1993 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,928 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,928 PSUs, 50 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 199 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 78 percent, and the student response rate was 90 percent, for an overall response rate of 70 percent. A total of 16,296 questionnaires were completed in 155 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1993), pp. 2-11, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1985, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 79 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1989.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15 and 20 percent. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are

administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to

conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all

forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a

function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms are used, rather than the six used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400

individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 79 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1993 panel retention from the class of 1979--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single

questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional

evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
- Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
- Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
- Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
- Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
- Heroin--smack, horse;
- Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
- Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
- Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted

from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of public schools	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119
Number of private schools	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20
Total number of schools	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139
Actual number of participating students	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929
Student response rate (percent) ^b	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843
<u>Sex</u>														
Male	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912
Female	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340
<u>Race</u>														
White	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478
Black	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708
<u>Region</u>														
Northeast	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611
North Central	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489
South	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431
West	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313
<u>College plans</u>														
Complete 4 years	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465
None or under 4 years	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135
<u>Illicit drug use</u>														
None	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188
Marijuana only	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514
Few pills	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142
More pills	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410
Any heroin	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203

Note: Data for 1989-94 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	15,676	15,676	15,483	15,483	16,251	16,251	16,251	16,251	15,345	15,389
8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862	7,625	7,617	7,428	7,582	7,428	7,582	6,844	6,918
8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241	7,233	7,277	8,114	8,053	8,114	8,053	7,979	7,957
12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410	10,222	10,754	10,721	11,029	10,721	11,029	10,343	10,656
2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614	1,951	1,757	2,527	2,244	2,527	2,244	1,702	1,671
3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358	3,321	2,862	3,462	2,887	3,462	2,887	2,918	2,695
4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284	4,184	4,089	4,711	4,529	4,711	4,529	3,903	4,031
4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262	4,773	5,330	5,105	5,787	5,105	5,787	4,979	5,636
3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773	3,205	3,202	2,973	3,048	2,973	3,048	3,545	3,027
11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245	10,524	10,402	11,445	11,339	11,445	11,339	11,285	11,064
4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332	3,879	4,089	3,513	3,813	3,513	3,813	3,116	3,424
7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006	8,443	8,464	9,393	9,441	9,393	9,441	8,260	8,395
3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901	2,724	2,657	2,578	2,523	2,578	2,523	2,992	2,854
2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872	1,714	1,742	1,698	1,757	1,698	1,757	1,705	1,736
3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380	2,085	2,128	1,975	1,974	1,975	1,974	2,201	2,221
186	186	224	222	185	194	141	141	184	199	184	199	173	171